REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

25 Dec /75
Holliday

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,387.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Headsman, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 18th December. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The ASSYRIA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th Dec., and on MONDAY, the 13th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander Wm. Starrett, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 25th December 1875, at 4 P. M.:

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876	
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Rutnagherry	26	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	26	„ Negapatam	6
„ Goa	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Carwar	27	„ Madras	9
„ Mangalore	28	„ Musulipatam	10
„ Cannanore	29	„ Coconada	11
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	30	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	30	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	31	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppey	31	Arrives CALCUTTA...Jan.	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next the 24th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	13
„ Guader	30	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Jask ......Jan. 1876.	1	„ Bushire	15
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Baharein	15
„ Linga	4	„ Linga	21
„ Bushire	6	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Fao	8	„ Muscat	24
„ Mahomerah	8	„ Kurrachee	29
Arrives BUSREH	9	Arrives BOMBAY ......Feb.	1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	36	14-20

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY, FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 486 H.P., Captain James Laird, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, 31st December. This steamer has superior accommodation, having been recently altered and fitted up to suit the INDIAN PASSENGER TRADE.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton	2063	500	27th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1876.
KHIVA	C. J. Perrins	2609	450	3rd—Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	17th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S GWALIOR, Captain J. C. Babot, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	......	......	31st Dec.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
UREA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th January 1876. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 5
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 0
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 0

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 12 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 10th December 1875.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. VIXEN, Captain O'Keeffe, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously PASSED by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Vixen.

Bombay, 22nd December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property on the South side of the Road leading from Andharee to Vesava, in the Island of Salsette, in Tannah Talooka, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, in exercise of the power of sale reserved in and given by an indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of March 1874.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th instant at 7-30 A.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon with the mango, pumloe and other various fruit and flower trees, situate lying and being on the South side of the Road leading from Andharee to Vesava in the Registration district of Tannah in the village of Ambollee in Salsette District, containing by admeasurement 2,748 square yards or 4 acres and 28 Goontas or thereabouts and registered in the Register of the Collector of Land Revenue under survey No 90 and Pot No 1, and bounded on the East partly by the property or land of or in the cultivation of Pandoo Patel, partly by the property or land of or in the cultivation of Doss Kurrsa or the property known by the name of Farsoo Gosal and partly by the Government Hilly ground known as the boundary of the village or district of Andharee, on the South by the said Government Hilly ground known as the boundary of the village or district of Andharee, on the West partly by the said Government Hilly ground known as the boundary of the village or district of Andharee, and partly by the property or land of or in cultivation of Bastao Dis Gaspar Jao Antone Issdoonkur and Thomas Engle Ekick or known by the name of Gurchacova, and on the North by the public road or passage to Vesava, and which said property has been for many years and is now in the occupation of the said Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, and secondly all those six pieces of land or batty ground situate and lying on the North side of the Road leading from Andharee to Vesava in the Registration district of Tannah in the village of Ambollee in Salsette district containing by admeasurement 3,388 square yards or 28 Goontas or thereabouts and registered in the Register of Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2 and Pot No. 1, Survey No. 88 and Pot No. 1 and Survey No 101 and Pot No. 4, and bounded on the east by the property of Pandoo Patel, on the south by the public road or passage to Vesava, on the west partly by the property of Bastao Dis and partly by Government water passage, and on the north by the Government water passage, and which said property has been for many years and is now in the occupation of the said Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Terms—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the rooms of the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton.

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

ALSO,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 24th December 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Light Office Shigram.
1 Grey Arab Horse.
3 Fresh Persian Horses.
1 Australian Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, piano, a handsome English-built open carriage, &c., at the Castle, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, &c., the property of R. H. CHEETHAM, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, a handsome light Buggy in excellent order, a handsome iron grey Colt 5 years old, broken to saddle and harness, &c., at Bungalow No. 40, Upper Colaba, lately occupied by Surgeon Major Hoile, proceeding up-country.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c.

SALE OF APOLLO HOUSE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are now instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January 1876, at 4 P. M., the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the two-storied House standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 12 and 13, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices, on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the East side by Marine Street, and on the West side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property, apply to Messrs. HIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th December 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION,

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mody Bay Bunder, North, on account of the concerned:—

The entire cargo of Watson's Hartley Coals, about 1,500 tons, landed ex Beucleugh.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid for and the coals taken delivery of by the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF MASTS, SAILS, YARDS, BOATS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, ROPES AND OTHER SHIP'S MATERIALS ON BOARD THE SHIP WATERWITCH.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction on Board the ship Waterwitch, the Masts, Sails, Boats, Chains, Anchors, Capstain, Tanks, Pulleys, Wire Riggings, different kinds of Ropes, Cabin Furniture, and other ship's materials belonging to the abovementioned ships.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid for and the goods removed from on board.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, TREBLE GEARED POWERFUL CRANE to lift 10 Tons direct from barrel, light crane to lift 2 Tons, First Class Circular Saw Bench, and Mortar Mill of English make. ALPHA, Bombay, address Post Office.

WITH reference to the INVITATION of TENDERS for CAST IRON PIPES by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for IRRIGATION, POONA, published in the number of this paper for SATURDAY, the 18th instant, and in place of the notice given in the issue of this paper, dated 22nd instant, the time for delivery of pipes is extended to the 20th March 1876, and the time for receipt of Tenders is extended to 2nd of January 1876.

J. E. WHITING, C. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s DOCKYARD on THURSDAY, the 6th January 1876, and the days following, a quantity of old and Unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, old Rope (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead old, &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1875.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS, IN LARGE VARIETY, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REMOVAL.

THE MALABAR HILL BRANCH of the Undersigned has been REMOVED from No. 190 to No. 83, THE RIDGE, nearly opposite, THIS DAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are now being registered for a SUPPLY (from the 1st of January) of LUCERN GRASS from the Victoria Gardens. RATE delivered in Bombay annas 8 per Bombay maund, in the Gardens annas 7. FLOWERS and PLANTS for sale at reasonable rates.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Head Office, we are paying into the New Bank of Bombay half of all Premiums collected to form an INDIAN GUARANTEE FUND, and we INVITE POLICYHOLDERS to call and inspect the Bank Pass Book.

W. WATSON & Co., Bombay,
Chief Agents, Universal Fire Office.

MUSIC.

SERVICE FOR HOLY COMMUNION,
BY
J LOCKE GRAY,
ORGANIST OF ST THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be obtained of Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co., ROSE and Co., SOUNDY and Co., and at the "S. P. C. K." Offices.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a HEAD GOVERNESS and ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Candidates are requested to send in applications (together with their Certificates) stating qualifications and terms, before the 5th proximo, to

M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Honorary Secretary.

1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1875.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

SUIT No 607 OF 1874.

MEYA AHMED MOOSA and his wife, MARIAMBAI, both of Bombay, Ghogaree Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in house No. 51, situate at the Ghogaree Moholla, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

EBRAHIM OOMER of Bombay, Ghogaree Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in House No. 66, situate at Ghogaree Moholla, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay........................Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 24th day of January next at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 14th day of December instant, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

Whereas by Prohibitory Order, dated the Eighteenth day of November, 1875, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, dated the 24th day of October 1875. The Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant in the following lands and premises were attached, namely:—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of the Ghogaree Moholla and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 66, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,591, and containing by admeasurement in breadth 15 feet and in length 45 feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by a public road called Ghogaree Moholla, and on or towards the north by a house of Mahomed Ghogaree, and on or towards the south by a house of Meya Ahmed Moosa, one of the abovenamed Plaintiff, which said hereditaments & premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the Defendant and of joint tenants of the late Essa Oomer and Defendant. It was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty and annas eight for costs of this Suit including the costs on injunction motion.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property, for the satisfaction of the said Decree for costs amounting to Rupees One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty and annas eight.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 23rd December 1875.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful and high Caste Gray Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, well up to 15 stone, would make an excellent Charger, Rs. 800.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Charger, 15 hands, very handsome and up to Weight, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15-1½ high, well-bred, has been hunted, and goes well in harness, Rs. 500.

A pair of Bay Australians, about 15-2, thoroughly broken to double harness, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome Bay Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and has constantly been ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1 high, a very pretty mover, would suit a lady, Rs. 450.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 6 years, 13-3 high, very springy and active, a first class cross-country hack, Rs. 350.

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Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER at the BOMBAY DOCKYARD up to 12 o'clock of the 19th January 1876, for the supply by Contract specified in the Schedules for one year from 1st APRIL 1876 to 31st MARCH 1877.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper which are sealed and kept at this Office for their inspection.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the articles to be supplied and any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December 1875.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY who have NOT PAID the FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per share made on the 24th October 1874, are required to do so forthwith together with interest at 12 per cent per annum, otherwise such shares in respect of which the call is due will be LIABLE to FORFEITURE after 1 th Day of January next, and legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 20th December 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELIVERY OF GOODS IN BOMBAY, SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, AND AHMEDABAD DISCONTINUED.

After the end of the present month the Company will CEASE to CART GOODS from the COLABA, GRANT ROAD and CARNAC BRIDGE STATIONS in BOMBAY, and from the SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, and AHMEDABAD STATIONS, CONSIGNEES will then have to make their own ARRANGEMENTS to TAKE DELIVERY at the Stations and Sidings.

2. A reduction of 3½ pies per maund equal to about 8 Annas per Ton will be made upon the Rates now in force which include the delivery by cart.

3. A Wharfage charge of Four Annas per Maund for each day, or part of a day will be made at Colaba, Grant Road and Carnac Bridge, and Two Annas per Maund at Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad upon all GOODS THAT ARE NOT REMOVED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER ARRIVAL.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD DEC. 1875.

PRIVATE telegrams from London of the 20th are reported to have come in to-day, but we cannot hear that they give any general market information, and there are no public messages yet of later date than the 18th instant.

Business here continues remarkably dull, a great number of people having already left town for the holidays, and we are not likely to see anything of importance doing until after the New Year.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again been very firm although unaltered except for private bills. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 17-32d.	Per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 15-16	"
Credits	3 " "	1s. 9 15-16	"
Documents	3 " "	1s. 10	"

On Calcutta there is nothing doing. The Accountant General is still a seller of demand at 99⅞ without finding buyers to any extent, and for 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still 99⅝.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no enquiry, and our quotations are nominal, say:—Fours, Rs. 101⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅝ to ¾; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 107½.

In COTTON transactions have again been restricted by the absence of telegrams. The only purchases reported on European account are some small lots of Faizpore at Rs. 185, Beranpore at Rs. 188, and Hinganghaut at Rs. 215 per candy full pressed.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet and there is no change worthy of notice.

FREIGHTS are dull and £2-3-9 is now the current rate for ready cotton and £2-7-6 forward shipment, but the amount of business doing is limited. There is no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool yet.

In SHARES there has been next to nothing doing and rates are generally as last quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	677½
5,280	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,075
500	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,080
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	650
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	885
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	885
4,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,020
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,000
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
...	...	800	...	Khardeish Spinning	800
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,100
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	690
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	10,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	875
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	300

* Per share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship ZELICA, 1,054 tons, Captain P. Madge, will sail to-day, for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE s. s. STELVIO, 1,149 tons, Captain G. Bradley, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE s. s. ZAMPA, 1,097 tons, Captain E. Lawson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE s. s. JAMES DRAKE, 875 tons, Captain J. W. Wilkie, will sail to-day for London via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and ninety deck passengers.

THE ship ST. BERNARD, 933 tons, Captain E. Tolloch, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Maulmein, (November 14th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tyebjee and Co.

THE s. s. VIXEN, 1,080 tons, Captain D. O'Keefe which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool (November 13th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo—379 packages cotton piece goods, 420 packages brandy, 3,588 bundles and 13,806 bars iron, 21 casks hardware, 6,396 bundles iron hoops, 34 cases stout, 215 cases glass, 327 tons coals, 9 packages brass wire, 172 iron plates, 100 boxes tin plates, 16 packages lacquered ware, 345 packages glassware, 25 casks earthenware, 34 bundles pipes, 25 barrels sulphur, 325 barrels copperas, and many other packages machinery and merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	St. Bernard	Tulloch	Moulmein, Nov. 14.
23	Puttialla (s)	Crowden	Kurrachee, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Cutch.
	Zampa (s)	Lawson	Liverpool.
	Stelvio (s)	Bradley	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer James Drake, Wilkie, to London.
Ship Zelica, Madge, to Diamond Island.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
19	Anagarius (s)	Ruiman	Algoa Bay, Oct. 26.
	Liverpool	Crawford	Liverpool, June 29.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.			
19	Victoria Bridge	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.			
20	Mirzapore (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
19	Khandalla (s)	....	Calcutta.
20	Almora (s)	....	Bombay.
	Mirzapore	....	Galle, Aden and Suez.
21	Parthenope	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s, 10 tierces beef and 15 packages pork, Cursetjee and Edulgee Dubashes; 3 cases thread, Sayabhoy Tyebally; 25 cases brandy, W Watson and Co.
Tagus s, 20 cases plates, and 10 cas s thread, Byramjee Shapoorji
Zante s, 9 casks paint, Heptoola Shaikadom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s, 84 casks ale, Shapoo jee Rustomjee Sookhia; 5 cases sulphate of quinine, Shuriffally Heptoola.
Tartar s, 10 casks grease, Heptoola Shaikadom and Co; 50 barrels coal pitch, Tyeb lly Siderally.
Rajpoot, 500 tubs and 500 bundles steel, Lookmanjee Ebramjee; 20 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Zante s, 85 kegs sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Jewraj.
Tagus s, 50 boxes tin pots, Hassumally Lallmeya.
J C Stevenson s, 2 casks sherry, 15 cases moselle and 30 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 55 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from 7th to 23rd December 1875 by Cutler, Palmer and Co:—
Cathay s, 24 cases clarets and 2 hhds sherry; J C Stevenson s, 100 cases cognac; Strathclyde s, 15 cases hock nonpareil, 15 cases claret and 10 cases champagne; Bangalore s, 10 cases marcobrunner and 16 cases hock; Good Hope s, 54 cases sherry, white seal, and 10 cases champagne; Coromandel s, 1,300 cases brandy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stelvio s, 70 cases ginger, Velubdass Vundrawundass; 54 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee and Co.
Zante s, 3,000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Zampa s, 248 bags galls, Sewjee Kessowjee; 4,121 bundles coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee.
Tagus s, 2,400 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 60 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 12 bales cotton, Currumsey Premjee; 32 bales cotton, Hurmutram Hothiram; 150 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee and Co; 2,000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 45 bales cotton, Bhimjee Chapsee.
Macedonia s, 167 bags myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum; 700 bags myrabollams, Nursee Khuttow; 44 bales wool, Moty Jetha; 18 bales wool, Trith ass Nandram; 33 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee, 76 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Culliangee; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculda s Canjee; 60 bales cotton, Kasowjee Jadowjee; 60 bales cotton, Canjee Natha; 75 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 183 bales cotton, Moolje Anuudjee; 72 bales cotton, Lilladhur Luckmidass; 70 cases ginger, Vulu dass Vundravundass; 225 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Volkyrin, 170 bags myrabollams, Dwarkadass Gordhan; 1,000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 25 bags rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co.
James Drake s, 53 cases ginger, Veerchund Hemraj.
Khiva s, 208 bales coir yarn, Mosarjee Natha; 1 package carpets, and 1 package cotton durries, Funnett and Co; 24 packages anniseed, Praajee Vusta; 50 cases mother of pearl sheels, Goosub Lutiff; 10 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, and 1 case peacock feather, Hassum Damjee; 6 bales hides, Dhurumsey Yelljee.

FOR HULL.

Lalla, 4,915 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s, 18 tins caster oil, C Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s, 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khiva s, 60 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s, 21 packages sumadastone and 5 cases glass beads, Budroodin Nusmoodin; 10 bales twist, Curumchund Premchund; 107 bales cotton, Sheereram Dowlutram; 106 cwt. sandlewood, S N Tulatee; 75 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 41 chests opium, E J Abraham; 123 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 96 chests opium, Tata and Co; 30 chests opium, Coondeemull Sarangkee; 23 packages cloves, Hassonbhoy Thavoor and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s, 334 chests opium, Lalljeemull Heeralall.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

875 James Drake (s), Wilkie—J. A. Shepherd.
2192 Khedive (s), Sleward—Mail, 17th Jan.
1506 Khiva (s), Perrins—Mails, 3rd Jan.

FOR LONDON OR HAVRE.

495 Valkyrien, Edom.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1453 Macedonia (s), Laird—W & A. Graham & Co.
1547 Tagus (s), Tysen—Nusserwanjee Dinshaw.
1022 Zante (s), Fox—Remington & Co.

FOR HULL.

1099 Lalla, Vance.
1567 Nyanas (s), Fisher—N. Dinshaw.
1371 Z. Ring, Moran—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1178 Bangalore (s), Alderton—Mails, 27th Dec.
1203 Pera (s), Methven—P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

1318 Sumatra (s), Cobosza—C. Grondona.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1356 Harald Harfager (s), Heltbetr.

FOR RICE PORTS.

433 Amalthea, Erichson.
891 Caranjah, Owens—Finlay, Muir & Co.
857 Grundloven, Middleton.
554 Guiseppe Maggio, Lavarello.
638 Roma Capitole, Ozilio.

FOR HONGKONG.

1720 Gwalior (s), Babot—Mails, 28th December.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1314 Ethiopia (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. C.
663 Ellen Isabella, Dupuy.
1138 Glenroy, Bews.
1082 Magnolia, Wilson.

FOR KURRACHEE.

347 Kurrachee (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. C.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1005 Diadem, Smith.
1041 Euxine, Roy—Wallace & Co.
1232 Excelsior, Joslin—Wallace & Co.
975 Mindora, Stack—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1098 Nimrod, Lyle—Wallace & Co.
1094 Stamboul, Lee—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

155 Keerata Roodreen, Nacoda.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.
101 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

FOR TUTICORIN.

391 Susan E. Voorhis, Fulford—Bell, Brandenburgh & Co.

NOT FIXED.

206 Alfred Michael, Sereson.
993 Antrim, Prendergast—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1315 Blencleugh, Webster—M. Nusserwanjee.
1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—E. Latham & Co.
1112 Choice, Marsters.
1497 Harmonia, Small.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
786 Norwood, Nathross.
1450 Othello, Efford—W. Nicol & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
982 Princess Somawatty, Anderson—F. Muir & Co.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
391 Susan E. Voorhis, Fulford—Bell, Brandenburgh & Co.
1055 Sea Chief, Phillips.
1081 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1054 Zelica, Gould—Lyon & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS

107 Amizade, Nacoda.
80 Emanuel, Nacoda.
99 Futtay Islam, Nacoda.
1155 Futtay Mobaruck, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Fasa bin Califa.
934 St. Bernard Tullock—Tyabjee & Co.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gur-boat.)
1046 Waterwitch, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
4173 Crocodile (s).
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foots.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
3039 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·982
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·3
Minimum do. do	70·0
General Direction of wind	N, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	177

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Lambe, Captain, Bengal 1st Sikhs, P F F, on furlough, from Kohat.
Perreau, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Lyon, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, from furlough, from England.
Chalon, Major, Madras Light Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Salmon, Lieut, Bengal 6th Infantry, on sick leave, from Ellichpoor.
Powell, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Van Heythusen, Major, Bombay S C on leave, from Mhow.

DECEMBER 23.

McLeod, Major, Madras R A, on Med Cert, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 20.

Lamb, Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Rajcote.
Brierly, Conductor, Bombay Mess Dept, to join, to Poona.

DECEMBER 22.

Little, Col, Bombay 25th Regt N I, from leave, to Mhow.
Asher, Surg Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on sick leave, to Matheran.

DECEMBER 22.

Middleton, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 15th Hussars, on duty, to Meerut
Reid, Sub Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on duty, to Meerut.
Page, Surg, Bengal Army Med Dept, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS,
Poona, 22nd Dec 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt P H Greig, R H A, to be Station Staff officer, Kirkee, vice Capt Campbell.

2nd Regt Sind Horse—Lt D G Mackenzie, 2nd Wing Subn, 3rd N I, to be 2nd Squadron Subn, vice Hope, in Civil employ.

16th Regt N I—Surg W C Kiernander, offg in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Surg-Maj Riddell.

18th Regt N I—Surg Maj A N E Riddett, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg-Maj Blomfield officiating Civil Surg.

Lt A B Stopford, R H A, having passed the prescribed examination, is subject to the approval of the Right Hon the C-in-C in India, confirmed in the appointment of Aid-de-Camp to Maj-Genl G S Montgomery, C S I, Comdg. Mhow Division of the Army, with effect from 1st Jan 1876, vice Maj Freeborn resigned.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship "Crocodile" on the 31st instant:—

Surgeon-Major A Maclean and Surgeons W E Dudley, H Cornerford and T S Cogan.

The undermentioned Officer passed through a course of garrison Instruction in England:—

Lieut F S F Strokes, 83rd Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Lieut H F Berkeley, to remain in Bombay, from 11th to 15th Dec 1875, on medical certificate, in extension.

Royal Artillery—Maj W H McCausland (E Batty 9th Bdge), for 30 days, from date of departure, to Mahableshwar, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A Conolly, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surg-Maj G C Bell, M D, Civil Surg Dharwar, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Feb next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Surg H DeTatham, in medical charge 20th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in Feb next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieut-Col R Burd, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 10th Regt N L I, is allowed furlough to Europe for fourteen months, from date of departure in January next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surg I B Lyon, Surg-Maj W P Patridge, and Lieut-Col S J Thorp, S C, have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty.

Lieut-Col C P Barras, S C, 2 months, and Capt C Grant, Cavy, 40 days, have been granted extension of leave on private affairs for the periods specified.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W J Ffennell, B A, is appointed to do general duty at the Presy from the 24th ult.

Mr Ffennell will act as Chaplain of the Fort, Belgaum, during the absence of the Rev A L Onslow, B A, and thereafter as Chaplain of the Camp of that station during the absence of the Rev C Walford, M A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Holland acted as Fifth grade Supdt of Police, Ahmedabad, from 23rd to 30th Oct 1875.

Mr W J Holland was also in charge of the same Office, in addition to his own duties, from 31st Oct to 23rd Nov 1875, inclusive.

Mr H Birdwood, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-eight days from 2nd Jan 1876.

Mr Kaikhusro Hormusjee Alpaewala is confirmed in the appointment of Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach.

Mr W Sandwith, Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave for fifty-four days from 3rd Jan 1876.

Mr C Mapp, Actg Govr of the Govt Work-house, is authorized to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 14 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

Mr G Bruitt is appointed Railway Magistrate, Thal Ghat, and Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali.

Mr Bruitt is also appointed to be a Mag of the first class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deolali and in the Nasik, Khandesh and Tanna Dists.

Munshi Gabimal Asanmal, Head Munshi of Taluka Tigar, in the Dist of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Munshi Jethanund Gurmukdas, Head Munshi of Taluka Nusseerabad, in the Dist of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Balwant Pendse, Mamlatdar of Taluka Taloda, in the Dist of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T M Filgate, Inspr Genl of Registration and Stamps, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from the 3rd Jan 1876.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W G Pedder and the Hon E W Ravenscroft respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Dept, on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

The Hon E W Ravenscroft delivered over charge of the Office of Secy to Govt in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Persian Depts to Mr Gonne on the 18th inst after office hours.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F S Chapman, Chief Secy to Govt, in charge Separate Dept, and Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of three months' furlough.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr James Jardine, MA, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed Perry Professor of Jurisprudence in the Govt Law School.

Mr E H Aitken took charge of his appointment as Actg Professor in the Deccan College on the 8th inst, before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr A C Boevey delivered over and Mr G B Reid received charge of the Office of Supernumerary Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, on the 2nd Dec 1875 in the forenoon.

Mr M Raghunath delivered over and Mr C Wilkinson received charge of the Office of Cotton Inspr, Khandesh, on the 8th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr J L Johnstone delivered over and Mr W A East received charge of the Office of first Asst Collr, Surat, on the 10th inst in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Wasudeo, Prob Fourth class Mamlatdar of Taluka Indapur, in the Poona Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	" 25	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 28	4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ROBERTSON.—December 14th, at Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Donald Robertson, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, and Assistant Commissioner, Beawur, of a daughter.

SNEDDON.—December 13th, at Midnapore, the wife of Aleex Sneddon, P. W. D., of a son.

DEATH.

WICE.—December 18th, at Calcutta, James M. Wice, aged 64 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1875.

THERE is sufficient variety in the letters from Bombay published in our latest files of the home papers to interest and amuse all classes of readers. The *Times'* correspondent had made no effort to write for the mail which left on the evening of the day the Prince landed a full account of His Royal Highness's reception here; but there seems to have been an eager competition among the other specials to describe the scene in the Dockyard. The letters of the various correspondents whose narratives we have seen may be distinguished, as regards style, in this way; the *Daily Telegraph* is lively, the *Standard* business-like, and the *Daily News* pretentious. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* was in Bombay a week before the Prince arrived; and he thus had an opportunity of witnessing the reception of the Viceroy and the interviews between His Excellency and some of the principal Rajas, as well as of seeing a good deal of Bombay. This correspondent is not remarkable for reverence, and he seems to have a quick eye for the grotesque features of any public spectacle. Thus, in writing about the distinguished people waiting for the Viceroy's arrival at Boree Bunder station, he says:—

> "That there should be late arrivals was, of course, to be expected. And I grieve to say that one of them was a judge—not a judge such as we see in England, clad in scarlet and wearing a long wig, or even dressed in ermine, with a short wig; but a funny old gentleman of olive colour, with a red turban on his head and his nether limbs encased in a starched white petticoat. Very stout, very brown, this funny old man shuffles into the robed space, and, clasping his hands together, awaits the Governor-General. Then a ridiculous old person with a Mahratta turban puts in an appearance. One wonders why such grotesque old people should be allowed to spoil the general harmony of the scene. Yet they turn up everywhere—at durbars, at ceremonies of all kinds—just when one is most admiring everything, and thinking how much more picturesque it all is than any sight in England; and with their ugly faces and uglier headdresses, their extraordinary petticoats, yellow stockings, and bootless feet, lower the scene from the sublime to the ridiculous, and make the beholder almost mad with disappointment. These turbans of theirs are as large as an ordinary umbrella, and contain 180 yards of thin riband; they are generally pink or scarlet, have a little eminence in the centre which looks like an intoxicated cone, and then bulge out over the ear and shoulder in the strangest possible style. Why does not somebody seize this latest arrival at the station and bundle him out? He spoils the whole scene and troubles the spectator exceedingly."

He is, however, as becomes a gentleman on the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, an enthusiastic hero-worshipper whenever he feels sure of his hero; and this is how he speaks of Salar Jung:—

> "So remarkable is this man that, although he is only an 'Excellency' and by no means Royal, he is honoured with twenty-one guns, and received in the centre of the carpet. Take a good look at his Excellency as he sits by the side of the Viceroy, clad in simple white with only a light blue riband across his breast. In appearance, closely cut hair and short moustache, he is very like Prince Bismarck: he has the broad forehead and quick eye of the German Chancellor, and is apparently as frank as he. Men who know him well speak in admiring tones of his grasp of European politics; his administration of the wild population of Hyderabad shows his force of character and strength of will. If Madava Rao is the first of Hindoos, Salar Jung is the premier Mohammedan, and as such is esteemed by the Government."

We may quote also this correspondent's description of the youthful Maharajas of Mysore and Baroda:—

> "In the centre of yon brilliant gathering stand two little boys, each dressed in black velvet, grandly ornamented with diamonds, and attended by a large number of followers. In point of age they seem to be respectively thirteen and nine years old. They are clearly princes in rank, and indeed, the greatest here. The taller one is as dignified a little ruler as was ever seen. He holds his head erect, and stands in front of his followers and by the side of Mr. Dalyell, the Commissioner, with all the conscious pride that the greatest potentate in the world could command. And not altogether without reason, for he is the Maharajah of Mysore, has a wide tract of country, and a huge revenue, and succeeds to a stately home and princely inheritance. In facial expression he is almost the very image of Madame Adelina Patti—handsome, sharp eyed, and graceful. Round his neck are strings of pearls and diamonds of immense value; his wrists are encircled by bracelets, even his ancles are enveloped in jewels, and from the little turban which has been placed in coquettish style upon his head there shoots an aigrette of precious stones such as Nasr-Ed-Din of Persia would gaze at with amazement. His Royal brother is the smallest specimen of sovereignty I have ever seen, yet he is even more important in Viceregal eyes, for this is the Gaekwar of Baroda. If he of Mysore is radiant with jewels, this Royal seedling from Baroda is more magnificent still. On his neck and breast, his turban, and his very shoes, everywhere glisten diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and pearls. He is well aware of his own importance; and, though not so old as his Mysore rival, acts his part well. And when the chairs are brought and the two sit down each eyes the other with great curiosity—perhaps also mentally placing a valuation on the other's jewels—and then each turns his head away with an expression very like contempt."

Again, speaking of the reception of Colonel Malleson's pupil by the Viceroy, he photographs the Maharaja as "a stately little fellow, only "thirteen years old though he may be; and he "stops at the edge of the carpet till the Vice-"roy reaches it with all the dignity of a great "Sovereign, takes his place in the chair of "honour as though it were the throne of "Southern India, and converses with the Vice-"roy with all the affability and ease of an "accomplished man of the world. I am told "he is a good cricketer, that he can ride and "drive well, that he can even be punctual, that "he is receiving a sound education, and that "he shows a disposition to learn. A more in-"telligent young gentleman I have never seen, "and if such is the result of English training "and instruction the system promises well, and "Colonel Malleson and Mr. Dalyell have good "reason to be proud of their charge." Our final extract from this correspondent's letters shall be his description of the Prince's landing:—

> "As they come towards land, considerable excitement prevails in the shed. Political officers in their gold lace coats, Maharajas and Rajas in dresses of velvet and diamonds, Thakoors, sahebs and chiefs are all standing up; the ladies, brilliantly dressed, are leaning forward; Parsees—one old gentleman has a most portentous-looking address under his arm—are gathering together; the troops for the last time have their arms at the present. On the landing stage the municipal corporation has gathered, and the Governor of Bombay, with his staff, is at the extreme end of the little pier. Onward come the boats, the oars flashing and dipping. As yet it is too early to see who are in them, and attention is once more directed to the interior of the shed. Then we notice that the Maharana of Oodeypore has a shield; that the Maharaja of Mysore has left all his diamonds at home, and only wears strings of pearls; that the Gaekwar has brought all his brilliants with him; and that, after all, Sir Salar Jung, in a black velvet dress, trimmed handsomely with gold lace, is by far the most important native present, so far as appearances go. Let it not be forgotten that there are notable Englishmen here also. See Sir Richard Meade in his full-dress uniform, as he stands holding the Gaekwar's right hand; notice Mr. Dalyell and Colonel Malleson, on either side of the Maharajah of Mysore; look at Colonel Herbert, with the Maharana of Oodeypore, and Mr. Crawford—he who built Bombay markets, and made himself a name—with the Hubshee. These are all remarkable men, worthy of admiration, seeing that on such as these our Empire in the East depends. Nor should a curious row of native journalists be overlooked—gentlemen in turbans or Parsees' hats, starched white petticoats or red dresses, some with boots, and some with no boot at all—the representatives of native opinion in India, all of them literary persons of merit, in their own estimation at least. But, while you are looking at these, the Prince's boat is approaching the shore, and the band, which erewhile was playing a march, now ceases; for the cannonade has begun, and a tremendous din is being made, which would drown ten bands or indeed a hundred. For a few minutes this thunder continues, and then as it is silenced "God save the Queen" is heard: the foremost boat touches the pier, the Prince springs to land, and a loud cheer arises—a cheer which is taken up on the sea, carried to the men who are on the yardarms of the vessels, and by them sent back again to the shore. It is a welcome fit for a Prince and worthy of a great Empire. Followed by Lord Alfred Paget, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carington, Lord Aylesford, Colonel Owen Williams and the less important members of his suite, accompanied, moreover, by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, the Prince passes the guard of honour dressed in white and only stops when he comes to the Parsee with the address. Then he makes signs of readiness; without delay the address is unfolded, and the Parsee begins. It is not so portentous as it looks, but it is well written—by Mr. Maclean, I believe—and it is short, which is, indeed, its principal merit. Were the mail not going out, I would endeavour to transcribe what it said, but time forbids. In general terms, it was an expression of welcome and an assurance of loyalty to the Crown. The Prince's reply follows, and is as short as the address."

The correspondent of the *Standard* has some admirable comments on the disgraceful way business is managed at the Custom House of Bombay, which we quote for the benefit of the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Lestock Reid, whom some cruel satirist lately spoke of as having taken a trip to Kurrachee to carry out important reforms in the administration of the Custom House there:—

> "With the sole exception, perhaps, of Cairo, there is no city which has in the course of the last few years suffered so complete a change as Bombay. I last saw it on my way to Abyssinia eight years since, and in the interval it has changed out of all knowledge. Landing at the Custom House, one does not at first perceive the change, in fact the state of bewilderment in which the traveller is thrown upon first landing is so great that his perceptions are for a time altogether in abeyance. Imagine a large building, some 20 yards square, with the floor covered, and in many cases piled with baggage to which fresh additions are constantly being made by a gang of a hundred porters engaged in bringing up packages from the lighters alongside. An extraordinary variety of luggage pours in—vast wooden cases which might contain a good-sized carriage, and require half a dozen men to carry them; hat boxes and bundles of rugs, portmanteaus and boxes of every conceivable shape and size, deck chairs by the score, gun cases and tin boxes, a confusion of packages to be counted by the thousand, for here was the baggage of two Brindisi and of two Southampton steamers, all owing to the breakdown of the Deccan, brought on in the Pekin. Amidst this chaos wandered and climbed, laughed and swore, two hundred passengers. Ladies sat down helpless on heaps of boxes, ayahs tried to hush crying babies, irritated by the heat and turmoil; porters turned over boxes to show the names and addresses; men strove first to find their scattered effects, and then, with the assistance of native porters, to collect them together; others crowded round the Custom House officials to sign declarations, pay duty, and obtain permits. Not less was the confusion of sound, a Babel of tongues raised in command, wrath or expostulation—English, Hindoo, and a broken mixture of the two, the wail of children, the laughter of those who take things easily, the rage of those who kick against the pricks of life, the indignation of those who discovered that the boxes containing the most fragile of their belongings, the most crushable of dresses, the daintiest of bonnets, were irretrievably smashed and injured—all this mingled, with the din of many boxes cast here and there. But everything must have an end, even the passing of one's luggage through the Bombay Custom House, and as each collected and passed his baggage he delivered it into the care of the agent of the hotel to which he was going, and drove off a lighter man, corporeally and mentally, to seek refreshments in cooling drinks."

In this correspondent's account of the Dockyard scene there are some local touches with a spice of malice in them that will make people here relish them keenly. "Conspicuous in the "throng," he says, "was also a Mr. Gumpert, "agent for the Austrian Steam Company, and "decorated with fine large orders and a profu-"sion of riband. Noticeable, too, was the "Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, Meurin, "a Prussian Jesuit, with a peculiar hat "encircled with green riband, who talked much "to Mr. Green, an elderly judge, but a young "Catholic. The show of ladies was not great, "partly, it may be suspected, owing to the "breaking down of a certain steamer which "was bringing out countless boxes of new "dresses, and which, in spite of daily prayers "for their arrival, have not made their appear-"ance. Miss Baring wore a white satin dress, "which became her well, and near her about "twenty other ladies were seated; but the hall, "as regards that greatest of all ornaments, "female beauty, contrasted of course somewhat "sadly with those rows upon rows of *elegantes* "seen at every spectacle in Europe." The ladies must take care of themselves; but we think it right to protest against the indignity offered to a gentleman who is one of the institutions of Bombay, in styling him "a Mr. Gumpert," as if there could be more than one Mr. Gumpert. Probably, too, Mr. Green would think that he might have been more fairly described as a young judge but an old Catholic. The *Standard* does not criticize the address of the corporation, but publishes it in full with the Prince's reply, which was the obvious and sensible thing for a newspaper to do.

The special of the *Daily News* begins his letter with the announcement, "The Prince of "Wales landed here to-day," and immediately goes on to say, "when I traversed the route . . . "the broad thoroughfares were admirably kept, "and all the arrangements reflected the highest "credit on the care and skill of Mr. Frank "Souter, V.C., K.S.I., the superintendent of the "Bombay Police, to the courtesy of which "gentleman I owe and willingly pay sincere "acknowledgments." In these sentences is struck the keynote of the whole letter. "My "Prince and I," or "I and my Prince"—it is really difficult to tell which of the two is the more important personage in the correspondent's estimation. So wrapped up is the anonymous entity in his own dignity that we cannot even condescend to take a little trouble in order to find out the right designation of the gentleman to whom he returns his thanks with such princely elaboration. Sir Frank Souter, we need hardly say, is neither a V. C. nor a K.S.I., and he is Commissioner, not Superintendent, of the Bombay Police. The same disregard of accuracy is visible elsewhere in the letter. Nothing can be more ridiculous for instance than to talk of the boy Maharaja of Mysore as "a swart-faced dignitary." We doubt, too, if the *Daily News'* correspondent saw any English gentlemen present at the Dockyard "in the "easy and comfortable shooting coat and white "trousers." A number of gentlemen, chiefly judges and barristers, wore frock coats, believing that to be "full dress" for such an occasion; and their interpretation of the Government order is justified by the distinct announcement made at Calcutta that gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform should wear a frock coat when the Prince lands. The *Daily News'* special should be merciful. We are unused to courtly ceremonials in Bombay, and have not all court dresses to wear in season and out of season. This special is much too great a man not to have a sneer at the Municipal Corporation of Bombay; and the only notice he takes of the address and the Prince's reply is in these words:—"Then "bravely stood forward Mr. Framjee, the "Parsee chairman of the Corporation, vellum "document in hand, and proceeded to read the "municipal address. It cannot be said that "this production was very brilliant or very "effectively read, but it contained at least a "quantity of historical and statistical informa-"tion, which it is to be hoped the Prince had "the presence of mind to absorb. His Royal "Highness's reply was read in a clear and "audible voice, and with excellent emphasis." We should have thought that the Prince's speech at all events was better worth publishing in the *Daily News* than the special's tiresome iteration of "gleam of gold," "sheen of diamonds" and all that sort of rubbish with which he fills up his letter. But we doubt if he even deigned to read either the address or the reply. His thoughts, indeed, were far away. Every one knows that he is a soldier, and his martial imagination is always aflame with visions of war. Even in the Dockyard "his soul was like a star, and dwelt apart," for looking at the Maharaja of Mysore this is how he fell a-thinking:—

> "There is no drop of blood of the fell old 'lion of Mysore' in the veins of this swart-faced dignitary who, blazing in jewellery, is pointed out to you as the Maharaja of Mysore, but he is at least in a sense his successor, and one thinks of Hyder Ali's many battles, his triumphs over Baillie, his defeats by that gallant old soldier, Sir Eyre Coote. The memory goes back to that fierce exclamation of Tippoo Sahib, old Hyder's son, when pressed to surrender Seringapatam to Harris, 'Better to die like a soldier'—thus flashed out the bitter, scornful words—'Better to die like a soldier than live a miserable dependent on the infidels, and be placed on the roll of their pensioned rajahs and nabobs.' The fate he chose was not far off. There came that 4th day of May, when, under the fierce mid-day sun, the stalwart figure of the gallant Baird showed itself stately in the breach, with a stout forlorn hope behind; and the British flag soon waved over the blood-stained ramparts of Seringapatam; while below, among a mass of dead and wounded, Tippoo lay dying, fell and dauntless to the last gasp and the last thrust."

This, we suppose, is brilliant writing. There can be no doubt that the special had worked up *his* little bit of "historical information" very carefully, and was determined to bring it in by hook or by crook. It is true that he seems to have discovered, after he had stood by the side of Baird in "the imminent deadly breach" and waved his flag and blown his trumpet over the "blood-"stained ramparts of Seringapatam," that the present Maharaja of Mysore is descended from a Hindoo family whom the tiger of Mysore had thrust out from their lawful inheritance; but, as he had prepared this set piece, he was bound to use it, "swart-faced dignitary" and all, secure in the knowledge that the British public would stare at it with open-mouthed admiration. To us, we confess, with our old fashioned way of thinking, such unconscientious writing seems a degradation of the literary art, and, when we came to Tippoo lying dead—"stabbed to death in the fierce pell-mell," as Aliph Cheem admirably put it in his pathetic little poem published lately—and noted how the special had exhumed the dishonoured corpse to make copy for his printers, we felt the same sensation of disgust which used to make our old friend Mr. Burchell, of the Vicar of Wakefield, rebuke grand pretensions in speech or manner with the contemptuous exclamation—"Fudge!"

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with our usual custom we give the whole of our staff a holiday at Christmas. We shall not therefore publish any paper to-morrow. Christmas is one of the two seasons in the year when the press enjoys a holiday and that small allowance is permitted by general consent.

We present our readers this morning with a small sheet Almanack for the New Year. It contains a good many useful tables, is printed in five different colours, and, we think we may add, is a very creditable performance of our printer.

CALCUTTA NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 20TH DEC.

CHARLES MATHEWS made his first bow on Saturday night to an Indian audience in a house crammed to the ceiling. His reception was most cordial, and for some minutes after he came upon the stage the applause was so great that he could not proceed with the piece. Calcutta certainly appreciates good acting, and in all his wanderings Charles Mathews could hardly have met with an audience better educated or more critical than he will find here. The pieces chosen for his *début*—"Married for Money" and "Cool as a Cucumber"—are too well known to call for any special remark. In the first piece, Charles Mathews was well played with. His presence seem to inspire every one, and the result was very satisfactory. In the second piece all his efforts to be amusing were more or less paralysed by the incompetency of the subordinate actors, and especially by the presence of one young man who, being either stage-struck or unusually idiotic or both, not only forgot his part but could not be induced to repeat it in spite of the loudest promptings both from the authorized prompter and Mathews himself. The management of the theatre should look to this; this young gentleman generally has confided to him duties which do not require much talking—those of footmen, soldiers, &c., &c. He should not in justice have been dragged from his obscurity to disfigure the first performance in India of the best comedian there is now upon the English stage, and it is to be hoped his first mistake will not be repeated. On the whole, however, Mr. Mathews must have been well contented by the way in which he was received and supported both by the public and the company with which he acted. To the initiated it was delightful to see the blush that mantled to the fair cheek of Miss Topsy Venn when she first found herself on the stage actually playing to the great comedian. Miss Topsy's histrionic antecedents could hardly have warranted such ambition as this of which we witnessed the fruition. It affords but one more proof of the verity of the proverb that "everything comes to him or her who waits." It is understood that Mr. Mathews' engagement is but for a limited number of nights only (on one of which he will receive the patronage of H. R. H), and that he is already anxious to quit Calcutta, which he has found to be less a City of Palaces than he had anticipated. Another celebrity is here in the presence of Miss Carpenter. She, like the rest of the world, has been enjoying herself in her own way; giving, receiving attending nautches, and generally carrying out her scheme for the regeneration of Anglo-Indian society. Her philanthropic aims are somewhat a puzzle to the Rajas she comes across, but the old and young Baboos are enchanted with them—*Omne ignotum pro magnifico.*

The tale of Rajas is now nearly complete. Travancore and Johore came in lately and close the list. For the last week Calcutta has been renewing the experiences of Bombay, and the streets have been alive with carriages and cavalry escorts engaged in carrying on the sad ceremonial of State visiting—with one great difference however. In Bombay, it may be remembered, every opportunity was taken to parade European officers and make them ride for miles with their escort by the carriage side of some native rajas. It was a grave mistake, causing much dissatisfaction on the one hand, as it was likely to induce "swagger and side" upon the other. It would have been a dangerous precedent to establish; but the Government here have shown their disapproval of the custom thus introduced by Bombay by completely ignoring it. The escorts of cavalry that accompany the various Rajas are in no case commanded by a European officer, and it may be concluded that the respect of the men for their officers is not weakened thereby. In only one instance has the regular round of visits been interrupted. The Begum of Bhopal, who up to the present moment has shown no backwardness in presenting herself to the gaze of the male sex and has taken part in many public ceremonies, is now understood to throw difficulties in the way of paying a public visit to the Viceroy and the Prince of Wales. She refuses to appear unless "purdah nashin" and in private; alleging her late marriage as a reason for wishing to keep herself strictly veiled and private. It may be anticipated that the Begum's somewhat unexpected shyness will be got over, otherwise she might just as well have remained at Bhopal. All that at present is known is that the arrangements for a visit which she was to have paid to the Viceroy in the early part of last week were suddenly cancelled, and the Begum still remains in seclusion. The number of native Princes arriving in Calcutta who must be met with carriages and escorts proved too many for the resources of the Viceregal stables, extensive as these are: and the supplying of carriages has consequently been left to Messrs. Brown and Co., of Dhurrumtoolah, the horses and drivers being provided by the Artillery. The Prince's horses and carriages have arrived and are located in mat-and bamboo stables which have been erected for them opposite the Jail and under shadow of the Cathedral.

This letter ought by rights to give you some information concerning the Races. But really there is liltle to tell. We never by any chance hear the races spoken of in society or at the Club. The general interest in them is of the feeblest description, and, though they are well attended, no one seems to be anxious as to how they may be decided. One young officer in the 40th is said to have been lucky and to have won a large sum with his horse Finette; and the general apathy was shown to admiration by the masterly way in which Mr. Maitland rode his own horse Kingcraft, and snatched a doubtful victory from Satellite. The best racing is of course being kept for the Prince's arrival. At present Calcutta may be returned as quite full. It is difficult to know where the numerous travellers now upon the road are to be accommodated, but still house rents have not risen to the exorbitant and unreasonable scale which obtained in Bombay. And in no instance have the Judges of the High Court here followed the example so courageously set by one of the members of your Bench, and let their houses to needy Rajas at exorbitant rates. It is perhaps as well that that experiment should not be repeated.

Preparations for the Grand Chapter for the Investiture of the Star of India still go on. There are to be *three-thousand* tickets issued. A curious difficulty has however arisen. It seems to be doubtful whether the Knight Grand Commanders will be able to supply themselves with pages fitting for the holding up of their trains and other ceremonial duties. The demand is greater than the supply, and anxious parents are already beginning to look upon sons with good figures and good legs as a possible source of income.

The Calcutta Ball after having had a narrow escape from disastrous failure now bids fair to be a success. Strong measures, however, were necessary to avoid a *fiasco*. But the presence of the Lieutenant Governor, and the public spirit of several gentlemen who came forward as guarantors for the expense, reassured the Calcutta public, and tickets are now being applied for at a rate which will soon free the Ball Committee and the guarantors from all anxiety. A bachelor can go for Rs. 32, a married man and his wife for Rs. 40, each daughter costing Rs. 8 more, and each male being an extra Rs. 32. But, once that is paid, loyalty will have no further claims upon it. The decorations are to be magnificent, and Bombay in the person of her gifted architect, Major Mant, of the Royal Engineers, has furnished her contribution to the cause of beauty and of art. To this gentleman many of the decorations for the town as well as for the Ball have been entrusted, especially those at Prinsep's Ghaut, where the Prince is to land. Madras seems to have done her duty right well, and, though there is a natural anxiety here to outdo her and Bombay and Ceylon and all predecessors, it will be somewhat difficult. The preparations seem very backward to the outsider with the exception of the calico arches which are more than usually hideous, one especially of bright yellow and pink calico in front of the United Service Club almost rising in its repulsiveness to the dignity of an outrage. Calcutta, however brilliant her reception of H. R. H. will, nevertheless, be somewhat at a disadvantage. The Prince by thets time must have had enough of English official receptions. He must be longing for the true Oriental colouring produced by elephants and palanquins and palm trees. For this he must still wait until the hospitality of the native Chiefs enfolds him with open arms in the Mofussil.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 3RD DEC.

THE Government purchase of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares is still the one predominant topic of discussion in private, in the press, and among politicians. If there had been any chance that the discussion would subside—that is removed by the subsequent step which the Government has taken in appointing the Right Hon'ble Stephen Cave, the Paymaster General, to proceed to Egypt on a special mission—his task being in fact to advise the Khedive how to put his finances in order. It is naturally said that the Government would not take the extreme step of sending one of their own number, if nothing else were to be done than merely give advice. The intervention here is something more than good-natured patronage; it is really assuming the responsibility of setting the Khedive's finances straight. A member of the Government cannot be allowed to fail or to come back with his task half performed; nor could the Khedive, after asking the English Ministry for assistance and being so answered, show such contempt for the advice, whatever it may be, as to treat Mr. Cave, as Turkey treated Lord Hobart a dozen years ago. Mr. Cave will suggest certain steps, in the full sense of official responsibility, and the Government will be bound to see that those measures are carried out. Lord Hobart's counsels led to nothing; but Lord Hobart was not a member of the Ministry, and the Sultan is very different in character and habits from the Khedive. Thus, in point of fact, we shall become before all the world guarantors of Egyptian solvency. Just imagine for instance that, by a strange concatenation of events, the Khedive should, ten years hence be embarrassed, and propose a compromise of half the interest, as the Sultan has done; with what face could the English Government resist the appeal of the bondholders to do something for them? The significance of the step is all the greater because Lord Derby has had ample experience lately of the inferences drawn from such steps by a Government, having himself had to parry the pressing entreaties of the Turkish bondholders who based their application on the Government countenance given by previous Foreign Secretaries. With the inconvenience created by such intervention freshly before him it is inconceivable that he would have taken the step just announced, had he thought it would prove fruitless.

But the oddest result of all these proceedings is seen in the utterances of public opinion abroad. Most of all are our old friends the Mossoos troubled. Mossoo does not know what to think, but his exclamations over the conduct of Albion the Perfidious are very touching. Mr. John Lemoinne jeers at us for having introduced the custom of "conquest by mortgage," instead of by arms; and nearly all the other journalists follow suit. Their chief grievance and their favourite taunt is that England after having opposed this magnificent enterprise in every possible manner while it was in course of construction now comes forward in a secret way to trick France out of the profit, if not the glory. France, that land of original ideas and of creative genius, sowed the seed; England reaps the fruits in her own sordid shopkeeping way. The explanation of our action which they give is almost identical. England has made up her mind to abandon Turkey to her fate, so in lieu of planting ourselves at Constantinople we seize upon Egypt, careful only to preserve our right of way to India. If this were really all, there would surely be nothing so very ignoble about it, but in fact the French journalists have jumped too rapidly to conclusions. We by no means abandon Turkey merely because she treats the bondholders shabbily. We fought for her when there was no Turkish debt in existence, and we should do so again if we thought it necessary. We think it good to safeguard our route to India, but this is quite without prejudice to a course of resistance to Russia should she desire to advance to Constantinople. If, however, French journalists were excited at our acquisition of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares, they are stupified by the appointment of Mr. Cave regarding it, merely as another step towards territorial aggrandisement. On the other hand, the German journals are full of glee at the annoyance inflicted on the French, and pat us on the back approvingly. Austrian opinion is also well pleased; so is Italian; Russian is very cross and sulky, but thinks it best to "dissemble its love" at present. As a set off to all this however, the Suez Canal Company itself approves of the step, and the shares of the concern have actually risen almost 50 per cent. on the Bourse; so that if Paris journalists fret and fume the Canal shareholders have every ground to be satisfied. I have reason to believe moreover that this satisfaction is shared by the French Government itself; the semi official journal expressing approbation and hinting after all the shares are better in England's hands than in those of a certain other Power which must be nameless.

I must not, however, digress into politics. The financial results of the step just taken may be soon stated. The first and most striking consequence is the extraordinary rise in Egyptian stocks, which Labouchere and others, frightened by the collapse of Turkish credit, have for weeks been running down, not merely by alarmist writings, but also by "bear" operations on the Stock Exchange. From 52 or 53, the lowest point touched, the 1873 loan had risen on Saturday last to 74, all in the course of a fortnight, the difference representing enormous losses to some speculators and equivalent gains to others. Labouchere was credited with having lost £150,000; he would have suffered to this extent, I believe, but he got a hint in time, and not only bought back enough to cover him, but turned his "bear" into a "bull" account, so that his loss did not exceed £9,000. A friend of his, however, less fortunate, dropped £35,000. Scandals of course abound. The story of Labouchere's escape is one of these and it is worth telling. His broker was standing on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday afternoon last week, which was an entire day before the least hint of the purchase transpired, when he saw a well known Greek broker go up to a large dealer in Egyptians and Turks, and ask him to name a price for £250,000 of the former. Following this broker he saw him go up to the broker of an eminent firm, which I need not name, and he afterwards watched the dealer and overheard him bidding for Egyptians. From these incidents he drew the conclusion that the eminent firm was a buyer of Egyptians, and that they did not wish it to be known; hence, doing it through the agency of a second hand, in addition to their own man. He at once went out, and gave Labouchere a hint to buy back and close the open bargains for the fall; which was done, as already mentioned. This transaction is here considered a very smart one indeed, reflecting nothing but honour on the penetration and dexterity of the broker. Such are modern notions.

You may be surprised to learn who gets credit for being the real author of the *coup* just performed by the Government in this matter. None other than Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette!* I have heard this from so many quarters, city and journalistic, that I cannot but credit it, and the explanation is after all perfectly simple. Greenwood is acquainted with Henry Oppenheim, the London representative of the Khedive's trusted bankers, who are cognisant of all his financial affairs. The *Pall Mall* has been writing for weeks past in favour of the policy of our acquiring a foothold of Egypt, and meeting Oppenheim one day at dinner, Greenwood was lamenting that our Government could do nothing to carry out his favourite policy. Oppenheim at once told him of the large stake the Khedive had in the Canal, and the efforts he was then making to raise money on the shares in Paris, and said, here was a fine opportunity to establish English influence in Egypt by the Government buying these shares. Greenwood called on Lord Derby, told him how matters stood, and Lord Derby at once placed the subject before the Cabinet, where his voice and the Premier's carried the point. I believe this to be perfectly true of Greenwood, who has genius of a sort and ample determination. Let me finish this part of the story by adding that although he had so fine a chance he did not utilise his information by operating on the Stock Exchange. The brokers say that, and pity Greenwood for his simple notions of what constitutes honour. But, after all, if the editor of the *Pall Mall* did hold aloof from the dirty ways of the Stock Exchange he is not singular in the ranks of journalism. I could tell you of a few more who are equally scrupulous, though I will not say that they get any credit for it by a sceptical and scandal-loving public.

In reference to Stock Exchange matters some notice has been excited by a charge given by the Recorder of Liverpool this week in the case of a clerk accused of embezzlement. This clerk had speculated to an enormous extent and lost. The Recorder, pointing out that the Legislature had closed betting shops, significantly added that the gambling which had taken place at them seemed no worse than what arose from the Stock Exchange. Unusual attention has been drawn lately to this matter, but of course it is difficult to paint out a remedy. The Stock Exchange rules prohibit dealings with clerks; these if carried out would be something. But many persons wish to go further, and I know a Conservative member of Parliament who next Session will introduce a Bill to prevent "bear" sales of foreign bonds, as it was sought to stop such sales of banking shares. His attempt will not succeed, but it will lead to a hot discussion and, as in the case of the foreign Loans Committee report, some indirect good will result.

The question of American calicoes is still talked about. Lord Derby has sent to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a sample of American calico received from H. M.'s Consul at Havre. It had been sent by a merchant in the United States to his correspondent at that port with the view of introducing it in the French market, but as France has no treaty of commerce with the States its admission would be prohibited. The article is represented to be 28 inches wide, to have 64 by 64 "picks" to the square inch, and to weigh seven yards to the lb. It could be imported to Havre for, freight included, 5 cents a metre. I have also a circular from a house in Manchester, H. B. Claflin and Co., who say they are prepared to deliver grey and bleached cottons from America in great variety in quantities at fixed sterling prices. The fabrics are, they assert, worthy of careful examination, being made solely of pure American cotton. They also allege that the Americans are making a determined effort to regain the foreign markets for which they were formerly competitors, and they have samples of the Boott, Massachusetts, and Suffolk drills intended for shippers to the East. As to the successful competition with English makes Messrs. Claflin say that it would be a mistake to suppose that some American descriptions cannot permanently compete. I still think, however, that these cases must prove very exceptional.

The P. and O Company's report has been issued for the year ending 30th September last in anticipation of the meeting to be held on Tuesday next. The total revenue has been £2,099,334-19-8, and the expenditure, including interest on debentures, reserves for insurance and depreciation &c., £2,021 159-4-1, leaving a net profit of £78,175-15-7. Full particulars are given about the fleet, and of the three new steamers, the Assam, Siam, and Nepaul. It is stated that the first has already been despatched to India; the next will go in the course of a few days; and the Nepaul is expected to be ready early next year. The Directors complain sadly of the year's trading, especially of the unremunerative freights ruling from Bombay, which they seem to think get worse instead of better. The earnings show a decrease of £87 328 compared with the year previous, £28,313 of which is attributable to the reduction of subsidies, and £59,015 to a falling off in general revenue; the latter being almost entirely in the department of freight. The position, however, would have been better but for the unfavourable exchanges, from which during the past year a loss estimated at £25,000 has resulted. There has, on the other hand, been a considerable saving of expenditure. A dividend, as previously stated, of 2½ per cent. and one per cent. from the underwriting account is recommended for the year.

The report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half year ended 30th June is out to-day. The gross revenue has been £1,205,973-2 11 and the expenditure £490,114-11-10, leaving a net profit of £715,858-11-1, and after providing for the guaranteed interest of the half year, £572 020-11-0 there remains £143,838-0-1 divisible equally between the Company and the Government. This sum will admit of a further dividend of 8 per cent. on the stock and shares.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

(FROM A BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 19TH DEC.

FOR the benefit of those who have not visited the City of Palaces, I may mention that there is no railway terminus at Calcutta. The station is at Howrah, the other side of the river. At Howrah, therefore, we alighted shivering and cold about 7 A.M. A crowd of ruffianly-looking adventurers had already collected to welcome the Begum of Bhopal, but, as we had seen Ranees before, we were more interested in getting our luggage out of the carriage than trying to have a peep at the Begum who managed to get into her palkee in great privacy. The Begum's palkee had only just brushed past when a mild cold-looking individual, his manly form enveloped in a red blanket came up and said "ticker." One of our party, thinking he wanted to know the time, told him; but this did not satisfy the Hindoo, for he still shouted ticker, and we were presently surrounded by a ragged chorus all shouting ticker. The impecunious traveller would have imagined these Hindoos were referring to money matters, but would have scarcely guessed that they wished to procure a fare for their hired carriages—further acquaintance with the customs of the City of Palaces made us aware of the extreme usefulness of this word—in fact to the traveller it is *multum in parvo*—ticca house, ticca carriage, ticca servant, ticca everything, something like vika to the Mahomedans.

Comparisons, they say, are odious, but I do think Bombay energy would have brought the railway over the river, and it is a disgrace to the City of Palaces not to have done so ere this; an extension of a quarter of a mile is all that is wanted to make the approach to Calcutta one of the most picturesque in the world. As it is one has to drive over the bridge in a broken down shigram very inconvenient and tiresome to the tired traveller. I am aware it is a floating bridge, but to the engineer of the present nothing is impossible.

The great drive in the City of Palaces is called the Strand, but is very unlike the street of that name in London. The Calcutta strand is a long drive on the banks of the river extending for about two miles; here in the evening all Calcutta turns out, and the *tout ensemble* of the river crowded with shipping and the drive with carriages forms a magnificent spectacle; alongside part of this strand is the Eden Garden very tastefully laid out, something in the style of St. James's Park; at one end is a band stand well lighted by gas where the Town Band plays every evening except when military bands play. Prinsep's Ghaut, where the Prince is to land, is opposite Fort William, so that H. R. H. will drive almost the entire length of the strand on the first day of his arrival.

We have not had much opportunity of seeing the interior of private dwellings, but one house we visited in Russell Street certainly deserves the name of Palace, with its marble verandahs, magnificent stained wooden staircase, ball room with polished floor, boudoir and other rooms all laid down with shining marble pavement, the furniture and appointments equal to any mansion in Belgravia. The Bombay landlords ought to visit some of the Calcutta mansions, and perhaps when they see these houses they may be shamed into charging less exorbitant rents for the Bombay bungalows.

Charles Mathews acts to-night for the first time in India in "Married for Money" and "Cool as a Cucumber" at the Opera house, at present taken by English's Company. The Opera house is a charming little theatre, the decoration crimson and white, the pit being converted into stalls. We had an opportunity of seeing English's Company in Boucicault's Formosa—a play we had seen in London. The company acted extremely well and made the most of the drama. The scenery, orchestra, and stage arrangements was all that could be desired. To-night there will be a rich treat for all lovers of the dramatic art. Theatres are suggestive of gas, and without forestalling your special correspondent with the Prince we may mention that we are not much impressed by the preparations for illuminating the City of Palaces. Gas stars and Prince of Wales's feathers seem the order of the day; they have improved upon the Bombay plan of decorating the street lamps by taking off the lanterns and substituting devices consisting of A. E. feathers, &c. To our taste the triumphal arches are hideous in design and structure, but we shall not quarrel with any one who differs with us. A friend reminds us they are in an unfinished state, but one can generally form a pretty good idea by the design. There is to be a State dinner on Christmas eve, a ball on the 27th at Government House, and a ball at the Town Hall given by the European residents. One of the features of the Town Hall ball is to be a smoking room fitted up in Oriental fashion. There is also a native entertainment in active preparation.

One of our sweetest impressions of the City of Palaces is derived from visiting T. O'Neil, 14, Government Place. We may truly say this is a first rate confectioner. Mrs. O'Neil's Neapolitan ices are lumps of delight, and as for her cakes the very remembrance makes our mouth water. Mrs. O'Neil has lately opened a charming little tiffin room where ladies can have a delicious repast for the moderate sum of one rupee; the shop is so well kept and clean it is quite a pleasure to see it. If some Bombay bachelors could see the fine display of wedding cakes and favours at this Calcutta Gunters, their fate would be sealed at once. So our advice to a Bombay bachelor adverse to matrimony is, when you come to Calcutta don't visit Mrs. O'Neil.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fully agree with "Old Four Eyes" that it is necessary to have four eyes—nay, eight or more—on this society if the mismanagement disclosed in last official report still continues. According to this fees, salaries, agent's commission, and losses on selling had absorbed about one-fifth of the paid up capital. I should like to know what better opening could be desired by an enterprising man, than—

1. A large capital supplied free of interest and expense.
2. A large patronage of consumers at prices fixed by the seller.
3. And only cash transactions, by which not alone bad debts are avoided, but also loss of time and expensive book-keeping provided against.

As under such exceptionally favourable circumstances the business transacted resulted not alone in loss of all interest on capital supplied, but also in a serious reduction of the latter, and as it is not apparent that the management has been totally changed, I repeat a former advice, "that the society should wind up before the rest also of the shareholders' capital has been cooperated away."

A DISGUSTED SHAREHOLDER.

20th December.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

LANDING OF THE PRINCE AT CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.]

CALCUTTA, 23RD DECEMBER.

This forenoon the Serapis and Osborne arrived at Calcutta accompanied by Sir R. Temple.

At 4-30 P. M., the Prince landed at Prinsep's Ghat, which was beautifully decorated and filled with a great crowd of European ladies and gentlemen and native Chiefs from all parts of India.

H. R. Highness was received at the landing stage by the Viceroy. An address on behalf of the Municipality was read by Mr. Stuart Hogg, Municipal and Police Commissioner. The Prince replied, and then walked up the scarlet pathway where Lord Napier, the Maharajas Holkar, Cashmere, Jeypore, Travancore, Puttialla, Scindia, Rewah, and the Burmese and Nepaulese deputations, the Judges and Members of Council were introduced to him. The Maharaja of Puttialla, who wore the Empress of the French's jewels, was a splendid sight, and the Prince evidently was struck by his appearance.

The Prince was cheered at the Ghat by Europeans, after which he proceeded to Government House with the Viceroy. Calcutta was splendidly decorated.

The illuminations will take place to-morrow evening.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO LAHORE.

LAHORE, 23RD DEC.

THE Lieutenant Governor's Private Secretary is now en-route to Calcutta. He will endeavour to arrange to prolong the Prince's visit to Lahore by a couple of days.

There will be no durbar at Delhi, but a large one is to be held at Lahore.

MHOW RACES.

MHOW, 23RD DEC.

STEWARDS' PURSE.

Touchit It........................ 1
Viking 2

A dead heat. Time—3m. 18s.

Touch It won the final heat.

HOLKAR PURSE.

Bijou........................ 1
Pathfinder 2

Time—3m. 31s.

LOSER'S.

Light Dragoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE PRINCE'S ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 23RD DEC.

When the Prince of Wales arrived at Calcutta the following ceremony was observed.

Yesterday the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff proceeded and met the Prince at Diamond Harbour, and accompanied him to Calcutta. To-day at 4 P.M. a Deputation of the Government of India consisting of the Secretaries of the Home, Foreign and Military Departments and two of the Viceroy's Aides-de-Camps waited upon the Prince. At 4-30 P.M. the Prince, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and attended by his suite landed at Prinsep's Ghaut, the Fleet and Fort saluting on landing. The Prince of Wales was received by the Viceroy. An address of welcome was then presented by a Deputation of the leading European and native inhabitants of Calcutta, headed by the Chairman of the Justices. The Prince replied expressing his gratification.

Proceeding along the landing stage the Viceroy presented the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Justice, the Bishop, Members of Council, the Brigadier General and introduced the native Chiefs to the Prince of Wales.

A grand procession then formed and proceeded to Government House arriving at 5-45. The procession was exceedingly brilliant. The route was across the maidan and lined with troops; an immense concourse of spectators assembled throughout the line of the procession. At one point upwards of 10,000 school children sang the National Anthem. Prinsep's Ghaut and the whole route was handsomely decorated. The reception was cordial and enthusiastic throughout.

The Prince of Wales appeared to be in excellent health and highly gratified with his reception.

The illumination takes place to-morrow night. The fireworks are postponed for the present, probably to the first.

THE RANGOON PLOT.

RANGOON, 22ND DEC.

The prisoners concerned in the recent plot have been committed for trial, excepting four, who are to be discharged upon producing substantial securities.

SIR W. GREGORY.

MADRAS, 23RD DEC.

H. E. Sir William Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, arrived per Steamer Malwa this morning, and spends Christmas in Madras as the guest of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham.

LATEST FROM CHINA AND THE STRAITS.

PENANG, 18TH DEC.

The Chinese authorities show some inclination to prevent foreigners from proceeding on shooting excursions.

Consul Medhurst has been interfered with whilst proceeding on an up-country trip; his passport alone prevented any serious difficulty.

The newspapers publish a report from Pekin of the retirement of Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Customs in China, to be replaced by Chunghow.

The Perak forces under Major General Colborne have commenced active operations. The troops are approaching Kinta. Blanja is deserted, the ex Sultan Ishmail having left the place.

A body of Malays whilst retreating fired on a British advance guard, severely wounding Doctor Randell, the Senior Civil Surgeon of the Straits. When the news left, the British troops were replying with artillery rockets.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 23RD DEC., 7-25 P.M.

Mail Steamer China, from Australia, arrived.

GALLE, 23RD DEC., 7-35 P.M.

Mail Steamer Golconda, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 23RD DEC., 7-45 P.M.

Mail Steamer Mirzapore, from Calcutta, arrived.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

23RD DECEMBER.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 114 hours 49 minutes
Minimum time, do. 1 hour 58 minutes.
Average time occupied, 54 hours 37 minutes.

THE late Lord Hastings, Bernard Edward Delaval Astley, whose sudden and premature death we announced yesterday, was Baron Hastings in the Peerage of England and a Baronet. He was born on 9th September 1855 and was, therefore, in his twenty-first year only. He succeeded to the title at the death of his father who was Rector of East Barsham and Little Snoring, Norfolk. He is succeeded by his brother Hon. George Manners Astley who was born in 1857. The Barony of Hastings, created by Edward I. in 1290, having fallen into abeyance, the House of Lords reported that Henry L'Estrange Styleman Le Strange of Hunstanton, Norfolk and Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., were co-heirs thereto, whereupon Sir Jacob had the abeyance terminated in his favour and was summoned to Parliament by writ, as Baron Hastings, 18th May, 1841.

MR. JULAND DANVERS and Mr. Rendel, C. E., are expected to arrive in Bombay to-day from Hyderabad (Deccan).

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* is in a position to deny the reports as to the probability of an immediate strengthening of the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta. The ordinary winter drafts are proceeding out, nothing more, and there is no foundation whatever for the startling announcements of the correspondents of some of the provincial journals.

ANOTHER of the Rajpootana Princes, the Maharajah of Kerowlie, died on the 19th at Kerowlie leaving no children. He was, the *Pioneer* says, recognised as successor to the Kerowlie chiefship in 1854, and rendered good service in the mutiny, in consequence of which a dress of honour was conferred upon him, and his salute raised from fifteen to seventeen guns.

MR. WALTER RODWAY, of the Royal Tourist, has sent us a long letter in reply to a letter from Mr. Stainforth which appeared in a local contemporary. As, however, we did not publish Mr. Stainforth's letter, it is only necessary for us to say that Mr. Rodway maintains he treated Mr. Stainforth very liberally. The two gentlemen will have plenty of opportunities of fighting out their quarrel elsewhere.

THE number of poor fed last Saturday in Madras in honour of the visit to this city of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was 15,000. Care was taken by the Committee appointed to make the arrangements for the treat to provide convenient and separate places for the different classes of the poor. The meal provided was simple, but substantial, and the poor after enjoying themselves dispersed with the heartiest prayers for the well-being and prosperity of the Prince to whose visit they owed the treat.

A LETTER from Tientsin in the St. Petersburg *Golos*, dated September 16, states that the Chinese garrison at Khami destined to stay the aggression of the Kashgar troops are suffering dreadfully from famine. "If Yakub Bey profits by this opportunity," the letter proceeds to say, "a vast Empire will spring up between Russia and China, hostile to both, and supported by the Anglo-Indians with a view to the utter destruction of the Celestial Monarchy and the checking of Russia."

MESSRS. THOMAS WATSON and Co.'s Gunny Report of the 17th of December states that the exports of bags from Calcutta for the first eleven months of the current year, as compared with the same period of last year, were to America 921,750 as against 10,40,500, to Australia 40,73,231 as against 13,62,470, to China and Straits 65,27,280 as against 31,03,789, to Rangoon and Maulmein 64,74,291 as against 1,41,85,010, to Chittagong and Akyab 21,59,700 as against 38,05,250 to Madras, Ceylon, Bombay, and Kurrachee 86,43,383 as against 2,67,68,308, to Great Britain 5,32,848, and to Egypt 10,37,255 as against none.

THE Government of Bombay has resolved to place the Vaccination Department of this Presidency under the Sanitary Commissioner. This is an arrangement which may be commended, for it is a necessary step towards the establishment of a comprehensive Public Health Department. The change will do no injury to Dr. Pinkerton, the present Superintendent of Vaccination, to whom the Government guarantees an income in excess even of what he at present enjoys; but it will press hardly on Dr. Pinkerton's subordinates, who, after devoting years of labour to a special service, are deprived of the prospect of independent promotion and thrown back into the ranks of the ordinary medical service.

IF one object of the recent festivities, remarks a Madras paper, was to dazzle the native mind with the power and benevolence of the British Raj, then the preparations were all that could be desired. On the morning of the entry, at the School Fete, on the night of the general illuminations, and display of fireworks, but one opinion ran through the immense crowds—that the barbaric splendour and empty show that accompanied every act of their own Rajas were but mantles to conceal inward rottenness and not to be compared to the benevolence and power of British Rule. The feature indeed is fast becoming thoroughly utilitarian, and the preparations having a benevolent end in view and the arrangements made for their own convenience struck them as something unprecedented in the annals of their own history.

THE retirement of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald from public life is marked by his acceptance of the office, worth we believe £2,000 a year, of Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales. In his address to the electors of Horsham, resigning his seat in Parliament, Sir Seymour says:—"It is with undisguised pain that I quit the more active career to which for so many years I have devoted myself, but I am warned by medical advice that a respite for some time from the late hours and constant labour which are inseparable from Parliamentary life is necessary. I can only hope in a more tranquil sphere to justify the favour shown to me by our Sovereign, and the confidence you have hitherto shown me, by an anxious discharge of the duties of the responsible office now confided to me."

THE following circumstance, related by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, which happened the other day appears, to some extent, to justify the East Indian Railway Company in locking the doors of their carriages, provided that their object in doing so is the safety of the passengers. A man of the 5th Fusiliers was returning from Calcutta with his wife and child; the door of the carriage in which they were travelling was neither locked nor bolted, and on the child pressing against it, flew open, throwing the boy out of the carriage. The father jumped out immediately he saw the boy fall; the mother however (wiser than her husband) stepped out on the board, pulled the check-string and succeeded in stopping the train. The train was backed and first the man was picked up stunned, and afterwards the child, considerably bruised. They are both alive and likely to live.

WHAT has struck people in France with regard to the Suez Canal purchase is that England had long been regarded as quite resigned to the policy of a disinterested spectator, and entirely hostile to whatever might divert it, according to the expression of one of its critics, from its prosperous immobility. This opinion was questioned only by those acquainted with England otherwise than by hearsay, and the Paris correspondent of the *Times* was told lately of the opinion of a foreign Ambassador in London, who, coming back from his post a month ago, picturesquely said, "It would be wrong to count too much on the indifference of England. England is a steer which thinks itself an ox." This, however, was not the general opinion, and hence the surprise felt at seeing England throw off its pretended immobility and belie so signally the indifference imputed to her.

IN a recent number of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the writer of an article on the Poona Horse and how much it was admired by the Prince of Wales makes the mistake of saying that the regiment was formerly commanded by General Probyn, now on the Prince's staff. General Probyn is, as everyone knows, a most distinguished cavalry officer, but he never served with or commanded the Poona Horse. Mention is made in the same number of the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the part taken by the 2nd Grenadiers (Bombay N. I.) in the memorable defence of Korygaum, assisted by some artillery and some native cavalry. It may not be generally known that the cavalry referred to was a detachment of the Poona Horse, then known as the Poona Auxiliary Horse. The 2nd Grenadiers and the Poona Horse are the only two regiments that wear the word "Korygaum" on their colours.

SINCE the commencement of the Crimean war a number of changes have taken place in the distinguishing titles of the Line regiments. Light Dragoons have been swept away, but, with that exception, not one change has been made in the whole of the Cavalry. In the Infantry the following alterations have been made, viz:—The title of the 1st, or Royal Regiment, has been changed to that of "Royal Scots," the 45th Foot has become the "Sherwood Foresters," the 73rd the "Perthshire," the 79th has been made a "Royal" regiment under the designation of the "Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders"; the 75th has become "the Stirlingshire," the 83rd the "County of Dublin," the 89th the "Princess Victoria's," the 91st, which was previously the "Argyllshire," the "Princess Louise's Argyll-shire Highlanders," the 92nd the "Gordon Highlanders," the 93rd the "Sutherland Highlanders," the 99th, previously the Lanarkshire, the "Duke of Edinburgh's" and now the 19th has assumed the additional title of the "Princess of Wales's Own." The color of the facings has been interfered with in one instance only, the 79th having had blue substituted for green on the occasion of her Majesty honouring the regiment on a recent occasion at Parkhurst.

THE *Madras Mail* states that bad news has been received concerning the progress of the missionary expedition which left Zanzibar in September last, with the intention of proceeding to found a mission station in the Lake Nyassa country. The expedition consisted of four European members. Bishop Steere being the chief, and the Rev. Mr. James, Mr. Beardall, and Mr. Belleville, the other members. Livingstone's servants, Chuma and Susi, were also of the party. They landed at Lindi, and were detained there some weeks, endeavouring to obtain porters. During that time Mr. James completely succumbed to the terrible African fever, and was sent back in a dhow to Zanzibar, in charge of Beardall where he arrived, after a dreadful passage, completely shattered both in mind and body. He has been sent home round the Cape, with but faint hopes of his recovery. He only arrived in Zanzibar last June, full of life, energy and spirit. Mr. Belleville, who is an old African traveller as well as an old sailor, and had once, on the Zambesi, to subsist for some days on his master mariner's parchment certificate, has been sent back to Zanzibar for porters, and the intrepid Bishop has gone on alone. He is represented as being a master of the language, and as having an iron constitution, impervious, to malaria and fever, so there are grounds for hope that he may not succumb to the climate; but it is difficult to understand what good results can attend his solitary journey.

THE *Madras Times*:—We must say that we do not envy Sir Richard Meade the task which lies before him at Hyderabad. The old troublous character of that city seems to be reviving with the intrigues and the counter intrigues of the Hyderabad politicians, and we think it is very clear that Sir Richard Meade must inaugurate a very firm and self-reliant policy there, or he is likely to come to grief between Sir Salar Jung and his own Government. In other days, with reference to Hyderabad, we used to think—after Sir Salar Jung, the deluge; for the most complete confidence was reposed by our people in that clever Minister; but judging from Sir Salar Jung's recent almost open defiance of our Government by ironical letters and sarcastic inuendoes, we think it much more likely that the Hyderabad deluge will come during his life time than after it. We dare say that the Minister really believes the loss of the Berars to be a great grievance, and we acknowledge that the Government played a bad move in not accepting the Nizam's excuses without a medical certificate; but no one knows better than Sir Salar Jung that it is a most absurd thing for the Nizam's Government to set itself in opposition to the paramount power of Great Britain. Nothing can come of such a policy but trouble, or, as Mr. Saunders hinted, disaster; and we warn the Minister that those friends of his in the London Press who now blindly take his part, would be the very first to turn as blindly against him were Hyderabad affairs to arrive at such a crisis as to turn English popular opinion the other way.

IT was rumoured at Suez when the mail steamer Khedive left, that Massowa had been taken by the Abyssinians after the defeat of the Egyptian force defending that part of the country—a defeat much more serious than the reverse suffered by the Egyptians under Munzinger further south, for the force near Massowa as will be seen from the Aden official report, numbered 2,000 men and was nearly annihilated. The Abyssinians are evidently bent on recovering the sea-coast, from which they have been entirely cut off since Egypt took advantage of the anarchy caused by King Theodore's death to assert old pretensions to the Sovereignty of the whole western coast of the Red Sea. General Kirkham, one of Gordon's old officers in China and since 1869 Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian army, seems to have drilled the Abyssinians to some purpose. The following telegram, which we cut from the *Daily News* of the 28th ult., gives the fullest particulars yet published about the repulse near Massowa. The Egyptian Government jealously prohibits the Alexandria papers from publishing any information on the subject, but we are told that Arakel Beg was shot through the head while trying to rally his men, and that then the Egptian defeat became a rout:—

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday Night.

Advices from Massowa announce that the Egyptian troops who were surprised by the Abyssinians fought desperately. They, however, were almost annihilated, leaving 17 officers and 1,200 men dead on the field. Arakel Bey, Colonel Arendrup, and Count Zichy are among the killed. A fresh expedition has been ordered from Egypt. The steamer Garbieh has left, and the Khedive's yacht Mahroussah sails to-morrow with troops.

THE French Correspondent of the *Times* writing from Paris, Dec. 1, says.—I have just received the following letter from M. Sardou:—

"Helas! oui, Monsieur, la pauvre Dejazet est morte. On l'enterre Samedi, a midi, a la Trinite."

Mddle. Dejazet was born at Paris in 1798, and appeared at 5 years of age at the Theatre des Capucines in *Fanchon Toute Seule*. After engagements at the Vaudeville and other theatres, and after playing before the Allied Sovereigns on their entry into Paris in 1815, she started the provinces in 1817. In 1821 she was at the Gymnase, and afterwards, at the Nouveautes, made a great hit in *Bonaparte a Brienne*, representing the young military student with great success. From 1831 to 1844 she was at the Palais Royal, achieving great popularity, and for the next five years was at the Gaite. After some provincial tours and a visit to London she reappeared in Paris at the Varietes, and in 1859 became manager of the Folies Nouvelles, which thereupon took her name. Here she had great success. At the end of 1868 she took her first communion, but this was not the signal, as was expected, for her quitting the stage. In March, 1869, she was allowed a pension of 2,000f. from the Emperor's household. During the war she went to London and appeared at the Charing Cross. In the Autumn of last year she had a benefit at the Francaise, all the leading actors and actresses of Paris performing for and with her, and offering her their homage at the close, while fabulous sums were paid for places. A little later she played at the Vaudeville taking the part of a young man, the *role* in which she was most successful. She must then have been the oldest performer on any stage in the world, yet her dancing and singing strangely belied her years. She had long been ill, and expired to-day in Paris. M. Sardou owes to her his introduction to the stage, she having accepted his Pattes de Mouche in July, 1861. Three hundred francs was the modest price paid for this work.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN FROM THE 9TH TO 15TH DECEMBER.

INFORMATION has been received that a force of 4,000 Egyptian troops, which recently marched from Massowa to invade Abyssinia via Sanheet, has been completely defeated by an Abyssinian Army said to be 60,000 strong. The Egyptians lost guns, arms, ammunitions and provisions. The remnant of the force has reached Massowa. This is the second disaster that has overtaken the Egyptians and Raoof Pasha, according to latest advices, continues surrounded at Hurrar by the Gallas, and he is in a critical position. The Egyptian Transport Tanta sailed on the 14th December with about 1,200 tons of coal for M'Killop Pasha's Squadron, supposed to be at or near Kismayo and Juba. The squadron is reported to have been stationary for some time for want of coal.

There was a heavy shower of rain in the Crater on the 14th December. A small quantity of rain ran into the Tawella Tanks.

Major Stevens returned from the interior on the 9th December with the head-quarters of the Aden troops, having visited the territory of the Foodhlee Chief, some 40 miles to the eastward of Shugra.

The Dalhousie sailed on the 12th December, carrying a detachment of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry to Vingorla. A detachment of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry arrived in the Dalhousie.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO POOR EUROPEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have arranged to dine ten European pensioners and other poor at Sonapore at 4 P. M. on Christmas-day. Would any of your readers send some fruit and cake for the occasion?

Some of the men would be very thankful for a suit of clothes.—Yours, &c.

CHARLES GILDER.

7, Hornby Row, December 23.

THE UNCOVENANTED PENSION RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Luck" in your paper of the 20th instant seems rather down on his luck because there appears a likelihood that he will soon be shunted from Government service, and that he will not enjoy a pension suitable to his extravagant habits. It is his own fault—if not as an individual, it is his fault as a member of a large service. What has he or any of his brethren ever done to deserve more than one-third pension on retirement after 15 years' service? The pension rules of Government are most liberal, and it is the fault of Government servants themselves if the pension is not sufficient for their wants. Why do they not supplement this pension? They can start a fund like every other service, and why do they not do so? Oh! "Luck," "Luck," you are like my friend the Indian ryot, you are contented to sit still and to say "what shall I do"? Why are you not "up and doing?"—Yours, &c.

SIMPLE SIMON.

DIVINE SERVICES.

NOTICE OF CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

24TH—CHRISTMAS EVE.

8 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Christmas Carols. Hymns 33 and 48.

25TH, CHRISTMAS DAY.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 42 and 43. 6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Christmas Carols. Hymn 48.

26TH, 1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A.M.—Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion. Hymns 44 and 43. 6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 50, 48 and 43. The offertories during the Christmas season will be devoted to the expenses of Divine Service.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on board the Auckland.

Captains, Officers and crews of ships in the harbour are respectfully invited to attend.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CEYLON.

[WE print this letter, which should have reached us a fortnight ago, in order to complete the record of the Prince's tour in Ceylon—ED. *B.G.*]

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.]

COLOMBO, 8TH DEC.

My last letter to you was despatched while the Prince's fleet was lying off Beypore. There was little to be done at this port, and at one time it was supposed that in order to spin out time so as to reach Colombo on the date fixed on the programme H. R. H. would not get on shore, but come on board the Raleigh, which has not yet had the honour of a visit from him. Captain Tryon, of the Raleigh, made every preparation for the expected visit. The decks, which at all times are scrupulously clean, were covered in some places by Turkey red cloth; and the Blue Jackets were dressed in their smartest uniform; while the officers watched the Serapis closely to discern the first movement of the Prince in the direction of the Raleigh. At three o'clock the Prince, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Robinson, left the Serapis, but not for the Raleigh, and it soon became known that H. R. H. had determined to proceed some distance up the Beypore river in order to get a chance shot at an alligator. But although alligators are numerous in the upper reaches of the river, shortly after it leaves the Neilgherry Hills, whose blue tops we could discern in the distance from the decks of the Raleigh, none were found so near the sea, and the Prince and his party had to return to the Serapis without having had any sport. It was by this time too late for the Prince to inspect the Raleigh, as he had originally intended to do, and when darkness had set in, the fleet got up steam and started for Colombo. The next day was spent in noticing the beautiful Trincomalee Coast, fringed with cocoanut groves, beyond which gigantic hills towered in fantastic shapes high into the air. At Quilon the Serapis was saluted, and on one of the boldest of the Ghaut peaks we observed a large fire. Whether this was intended as an illumination in honour of the Prince, or was merely a jungle fire, the effect of the red glare in the shadowy bosom of the "eternal hills" was weird and picturesque when the sun went down. On Tuesday the fleet got into rougher water than it had had during its journey along the Indian coast. The millpond composure of the green waters was changed by the current that flows between India and Ceylon into a succession of league-long rollers that heaved strongly against the ship's sides and sent their spray far up into the air. The landsmen, who had hitherto been deluded by the placid waters into the belief that they were excellent seamen, now saw fit to change their opinion. The majority were transformed into knights of a rueful countenance, and the jaunty, springy step that seemed to say, "my foot is on my native heath," was changed for a cautious shuffle along the decks assisted by frantic clutches at things to the right or the left. So departed the glory of a life on the ocean deep.

Colombo was sighted on Wednesday forenoon (Dec. 1) and as we drew nearer to it the beauty of its outline became more conspicuous. The pretty bay which forms the harbour is encircled with gleaming white houses, each of which seems to be guarded by palms and trees of various descriptions. The spire of some sacred edifice or public building juts here and there above the foliage. Many of the houses possess brilliant red flags which contrast prettily with the white walls and the surrounding deep green vegetation. The sea, which looks cleaner and greener than it does in Bombay harbour, breaks upon the shore with a noise like low thunder, and within hearing of the voice of the ever-sounding tune that Neptune insists upon beating on the littoral, it becomes easy to believe strange stories about the strength of the surf and the under-current which surround the edges of Ceylon. As we advanced into the harbour the sight became exceedingly pretty. Peculiar little narrow canoes, with a heavy outrigger on one side, the voyaging in which has been described to me as something like sitting in the hollow edge of a sixpence, swarmed upon the water with Cingalese anxious to obtain a near view of the fleet. Larger boats were seen almost transformed into fruit gardens; for on their sides they had light arches, which supported a delicate roof of leaves, and the whole structure was hung with scarlet flowers, cocoanuts, palm leaves, plantains, and pine apples. Ladies and gentlemen, dressed in their best and brightest colours, were seated within these floating bowers. Many of the canoes and catamarans were adorned with little bits of bunting; and from one large canoe the sounds of a band could be heard proceeding from beneath an airy awning of fruit and flowers. The tiny canoes were paddled in and out between the gigantic ships of war; and it was interesting to see the buoyancy that the heavy log hung outside imparted to the frail craft, which dipped and rose with each swelling wave without being in the least imperilled. As the Prince approached a royal salute was fired from the men-of-war that had preceded the Serapis to Colombo from Bombay. The Raleigh took up the outer berth; the Narcissus on her left; the Newcastle right a head; the Immortalite and the Undaunted to the right; the Serapis closely followed by the Osborne, in front of the whole line. Admiral Macdonald left the Undaunted and went on board the Serapis soon after it came to an anchor. Shortly afterwards the Hon. Mr. Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, put off from shore in a highly decorated launch, and going on board the Serapis, welcomed the Prince to Ceylon. A salute was fired in Mr. Gregory's honour by the fleet. In a short time information was conveyed on shore that the Prince did not intend to land till four o'clock, and to the crowd of spectators who had assembled in the pavilion near the principal jetty, and in fact along the whole foreshore, at an early hour in the forenoon, the Serapis having been expected to arrive about daybreak, the news was somewhat disappointing. However, there was plenty in the decorations to admire for an hour or two. The pavilion erected over the jetty was an elegant structure, notwithstanding that its beauty was somewhat marred by the large black arm of a crane which had stubbornly refused to fit into harmony with the decorations in any way. The sides of this Pavilion were filled up with delicate arches formed of young cocoanut leaves, and fruit of some kind was suspended from the arches. The floor was covered with a gigantic coir mat. At the end of the jetty were two imitation elephants, which were somewhat groggy on their strawfilled legs, and the tarpaulin hides of which absolutely declined to resemble the loose and wrinkled hide of the monarch of the Ceylon jungles. The jetty was occupied on one side by a guard of honour and band of the 57th Regiment, the bright red coats and speckless white trousers of the soldiers adding considerable variety to the picturesque display made by the Pavilion as a whole. A large arch, surmounted by many spires, and adorned with all gilt and all the colours of the rainbow occupied the shore end of the jetty. At right angles to the jetty, a roof was raised over the wharf close to the sea, and a little further back was a large gallery, the tiers of seats in which were covered by scarlet cloth, which could scarcely be seen because of the crowd of European ladies and gentlemen that thronged the place. A scarlet pathway ran in front of this extensive gallery, and here paced the Judges of the High Court, the Members of the Legislative Council, and a number of Cingalese notabilities, chief of whom strutted the Mahamudliyar—a gentleman who wore a "shocking bad" small hat, a stiff white collar that threatened to cut his ears off, and a uniform which could scarcely be seen for gold chains, a broad gold badge set with precious stones, and gold medals larger than breakfast saucers. The Mudliyar class seems to be formed of high caste natives who have done good service to the State, and the Mahamudliyar, whose great official appointment, I believe, is Head Keeper of the Governor's Elephants, is of course chief of all the Mudliyars. It was impossible not to see that the Mahamudliyar was conscious of playing an important part in the affairs of the British Empire. He smiled affably in all directions, and his pleasure when he knew that the pencils of the artists were transferring the outline of his gorgeous person, hat and all, to their notebooks was unmistakable. He placed himself in front of the artists, folded his hands complacently at his back, gave medals that were inclined to be recreant a twitch to to the front; and when the work of the draughtsmen was completed, he strutted away with a smile that was "child-like and bland." The scarlet cloak of Chief Justice Stewart, the cloaks of the other Judges present—Cayley, Berwick, and Dias—the wig and gown of Mr. Clarence, the acting Queen's Advocate, the petticoat and large tortoise shell hair comb of some Cingalese gentlemen, the uniform of members of the Ceylon Civil Service, and the dresses of the Members of the Legislative Council, shared with the gorgeous costume of the Mahamudliyar the attractiveness of the scene. The sides of the promenade at the edge of the wharf, as well as those of the one immediately in front of the gallery, were looped up with cocoanut leaf arches, the supporting pillars were covered with red cloth, flags were bountifully displayed in all directions. Between the wharf promenade and the gallery, stood a tall marquee, the pillars of which were hidden beneath red drapery, while the slender roof was adorned with flags and drapery. The raised dais in this pavilion was covered with bright red carpet, and in the centre stood a handsomely carved blackwood table and easy chair. About thirty yards to the right of this pavilion stood the new Custom House, a handsome Grecian-looking building every window and staircase of which was crowded by men and women of all nationalities—pure English, Burghers, (descendants from the mixed parentage), formed between the Cingalese and the early Dutch or Portuguese settlers. Cingalese, Malays, Tamils, and an occasional Hindoo. Any one of the leaf arches on the wharf promenade in front of the gallery formed the entrance to a charming vista of life and colour—in the distance the fleet, with the white monster the Serapis in the front rank; a little to the left a rough rocky promontory used by fishermen on which thousands of expectant Portuguese and natives crowd heedless of the surf that perpetually drenches them with its spray; near the Serapis, the procession of native boats organised by Father Palla, each boat decorated with bunting and garlands of fruit and flowers from stem to stern; and thousands of tiny canoes and catamarans appearing and disappearing everywhere among the hills and valleys of the waves. The presence of the native Chiefs on that memorable occasion when the Prince of Wales first set foot on Indian soil lent a peculiar brilliance to the appearance of Bombay Dockyard; but I think that though the scene at the reception of the Prince in Colombo did not equal in splendour the scene on his landing in Bombay, yet Colombo by its natural advantages has contrived to rival the reception at your capital to a very considerable extent. One circumstance at the reception here over which neither Bombay nor Colombo has any control was decidedly in favour of the Ceylon capital. When the Prince landed in Bombay, the sun was bright and the sky blue and cloudless, but on Thursday, the sky was curiously mottled with fleecy clouds which were reflected in the water, thus adding to the beautiful picture which the whole harbour presented.

At ten minutes to four o'clock a gun was fired from one of Father Palla's boat, and a false alarm was thus created on shore, where it was supposed that the Prince had left the Serapis. At four o'clock, however, a signal was given and the battery near the landing place fired a royal salute. Almost immediately afterwards a white and blue steam launch with the Royal Standard flying at the stern was noticed pushing off from the Serapis. A hundred glasses were at once brought to bear on the launch, and the crowd speculated audibly with regard to which of the brilliantly dressed occupants was the Prince. In a few minutes the Prince, accompanied by Mr. Gregory, had landed. As is his usual practice, he inspected the guard of honour, and then acknowledged the salutations of a number of Mudliyars who had assembled to meet him. He noticed with curiosity the remarkable elephants as he passed to the central pavilion. Here he took his seat in the blackwood chair and then General Street read an address of welcome, which was followed by another address of welcome, which was read by Mr. Layard, the Governor's Agent in Ceylon, on behalf of the Municipality. The Prince made a neat reply, acknowledging the heartiness of the reception which the inhabitants of Colombo had accorded to him. The Prince then rose and walked along the edge of the wharf to the front of the gallery, where he was lustily cheered by the large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen—a cheer which was taken up by the crowd outside, and echoed throughout Colombo. The pageant of the Prince and his followers was very picturesque, formed as it was by a large number of Naval and Military officers. The Prince acknowledged repeatedly the cordial greetings with which he was received, and then left the enclosure and entered a carriage together with Mr. Gregory. A number of other carriages were taken possession of by the suite, and the whole procession then drove through the principal parts of Colombo. As a matter of course, he drove along what is called the Galle Face, a road which skirts the seashore, and is bordered by the Club, the Barracks, and several other beautiful buildings. He was also shown Colombo Lake, one of the prettiest pieces of water in the world. It is the "Jung" of the city; and so much does it enter into the economy of Colombo affairs that the Lake is made responsible for a vast number of things. If there is cholera in the city, there is something wrong with the Lake; if the weather is exceptionally hot and sickness abounds, upon the Lake rests the onus; when all goes well, and trade is brisk, it is all because of the blessed Lake; and I suppose that some of the most ardent admirers of the Lake attribute the visit of the Prince of Wales, and the subsequent knighting of Mr. Gregory, to its sweet condition and pleasant aspect at the present moment. But the people of Colombo have every reason to be proud of the Lake, with its charming nooks and islands; and if Bombay had such a sheet of water in its centre, I have no doubt that it would be quite as proud as the Colomboites are. The Prince was also shown the Cinnamon Gardens, a large piece of ground filled with fragrant cinnamon shrubs, among which the inhabitants are prone to take their walks abroad. The gardens contain several bungalows, and a large museum, which is probably the handsomest building in Colombo, although its use is not very apparent, as at present it contains nothing. A large number of snakes infest the gardens, among them the tikpolonga (which is considered more dangerous and deadly than the cobra because it is sluggish and will attack persons if annoyed), the cobra and pythons, some of which according to Sir Emerson Tennent, are found here over twenty feet long. The gardens occupy a large space of ground, and as people believe that they are destined ere long to become the Malabar Hill of the city, land in them is very dear. Government, which used to enjoy a monopoly of cinnamon, has abandoned that policy, and now farms the cinnamon to yearly contractors. A number of beautiful temporary arches erected in honour of the Prince were passed under, after which the Prince proceeded to Queen's House, the Governor's residence, a handsome building in the centre of the Fort, where, unlike your Government Houses in Bombay, it is most conveniently situated. A State dinner took place in the evening, and then H. R. H., a weary man, betook himself early to rest in order to prepare for the hard work reserved for him on the following day.

THE PRINCE AT KANDY, THE OLD CAPITAL OF CEYLON.

On Thursday forenoon the Prince of Wales drove down to Colombo station, which, as well as the way to it, had been beautifully decorated, and entering a special train with his suite he was soon on the way to Kandy, the ancient mountain capital of the barbarous kings who used to reign in central and north-west Ceylon. The route between Colombo and Kandy is exquisitely beautiful, the jungles in the low country being filled with splendid trees and flowers of dazzling colours, while the Ghauts are more romantic than either the Bore or Thull Ghauts. The low country is intersected by streams, which swarm with alligators, and much of it is very moist, so that while it is beautiful to the eye it is feverish and sickly. It is not so sickly now, however, as it used to be. Old Ceylonese well remember the awful mortality that took place in the valley of the Ambapussee while the railway was under construction. The coolies died in thousands at this part of the line, and the mortality became so alarming that the Government of the day wisely decided not to publish statistics of the weekly bill of death until after the line was laid throughout the Ambapussee valley. It is a singular fact that since the completion of the line, the Ambapussee valley, which is now colloquially known as the valley of the Shadow of Death, has obtained a reputation for healthiness. The ascent of the hills commences at the end of the Ambapussee valley, and continues up the Khaduganava Pass for a distance of about twelve miles. The line winds round the base of tall mountains, and in some places skirts precipices which make the head dizzy. There are two precipices in particular which are terrific—the Gallery, and Sensation Rock. When the passenger puts his head out of the carriage at either of these places he fancies that the whole train will tumble down three or four hundred feet into the smiling valleys beneath, and he mechanically grasps the sides of the windows. A landslip at either of these places might have frightful consequences, but I believe that the Ceylon Railway has hitherto enjoyed a fortunate immunity from accidents during the dozen years it has been in existence. All the way up the line the landscape is adorned here and there with terraces used by rice cultivators in order to save water for the water on the uppermost terrace of course percolates down to the lowermost. The Prince went up the Ghauts on an engine, and I am sure that he was delighted with the marvellously rich appearance of the lowlands and the equally marvellous appearance of the bold and picturesque highlands. When passing up the mountain the Royal train killed a buffalo; but this was not so bad as the pilot engine which ran over no less than three animals. Cattle have an extraordinary *penchant* for straying on the line, and for this reason no night trains are run between Colombo and Kandy. All the stations were prettily decorated with fruits, flowers, and arches formed of young cocoanut leaves. At one or two the decorations were of a more ambitious nature. One had a number of little banners cut out into absurd figures of men and women; another had a shrine, guarded by a pair of stucco seraphims with gilt wings, who looked down with smiles upon a placard of poetry composed, I think, by the station master. Peradenya station, near which are situated the most celebrated Botanical Gardens in Ceylon, was adorned by a huge screen on the bars of which a number of stuffed and live animals were perched. There was a tik polonga being attacked by a mongoose; here an eagle with a rat in his talons; here a quantity of solemn-looking quails, partridges, and woodcock; here a large white crow, blinking with its pink eyes; and above all, a pretty little monkey which manifested a strong desire to descend the screen and make the white crow's acquaintance. The exhibition of the white crow was a happy idea, inasmuch as it conveyed a compliment to the Prince, there being a Singhalese proverb that whoever sees a dead monkey, a straight cocoanut tree, or a white crow will live for ever. The Royal train reached Kandy at four o'clock in the afternoon. There was a guard of honour drawn up on the platform, upon which were a number of the Kandy officials and Kandy Ratamahatmeyas, or native headmen. These Ratamahatmeyas are most extraordinary looking people. Their hats resemble gigantic square pincushions with a large tassel on the top; their sleeves are puffed out to large dimensions; and their waists are environed with sixty or seventy yards of muslin, so that they are puffed out before and behind in a very ridiculous manner. I do not know how they manage to walk with such a mass of clothing upon them, and I should think that few sights could have proved more interesting to the Prince or anybody else than a hurdle race between these Kandyan Chieftains. On some waggons near the station stood a group of almost naked men and women with very frowsy hair and large bows and arrows. These were Veddahs, a savage tribe found in the eastern jungles of Ceylon, and who are supposed to be the aborigines of the island. They live in leaf-huts, and depend for their food upon their bows and arrows, in the use of which they are exceedingly expert. They speak a dialect of their own, and their customs are thoroughly barbarous. It is said that they never smile and are incapable of feeling any interest in events that take place outside of their jungles; but this is a mistake; they can certainly smile and look interested too, for when the Prince arrived I saw one shock-headed old gentleman talking to one of the women, a fine handsome girl, who laughed, and then the whole party craned their necks to catch a view of His Royal Highness. There is no mistake, however, in the assertion that they are shockingly ignorant; for I saw some of them looking at an excellent sketch which the "special artists" had made of the group, and they simply shook their heads and made a sound like the bark of a dog, evidently seeing no likeness but simply a confused mass of lines. Perhaps they did not know their own lineaments, for I should say that looking-glasses are with them unknown—at all events, such articles cannot be necessary to arrange their "full dress," which consists of little more than Eve's apron of fig leaves. When the Prince left his carriage, Mr. Layard read an address of welcome on behalf of the inhabitants of Kandy, to which the Prince replied. The Governor then drew his attention to the group of Veddahs, and was apparently much astonished at their appearance amid scenes of such gay surroundings. A procession was speedily formed, and the Prince drove up the main road under a number of triumphal arches, and past a vast number of tiny arches composed of leaves and adorned with countless cocoanuts and melons. As he drove along, he was greeted with many a lusty cheer, for the coffee planters of Ceylon, who had come down from their hills in large numbers to do honour to the Prince, are adepts at vocal exercises requiring strength. He was shown the Lake, a beautiful piece of water, which reflects in its bosom the lovely hills which surround Kandy, and then he proceeded to the Pavilion or Government House. I find this letter has grown to a considerable extent, and in a future epistle I shall make you acquainted with particulars of the Perahera or procession of elephants, the exhibition of that humbug of a relic, Buddh's tooth, the knighting of Mr. Gregory, the result of the Prince's sporting expedition in which he dropped one large elephant in good style, the ball which took place in Colombo last night, the laying of the foundation stone of Colombo breakwater this (Wednesday) afternoon, and numerous other events which have been crowded into the last few days. In the meantime, I am off to catch a steamer which the Ceylon Government has most liberally chartered for the use of the "Specials."

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which, applied to the Infant's Gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdonstreet, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.—Agents TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Bickoo Balloo, a cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of torturing his bullocks.

THE NEW SHERIFF.—The 20th December in each year is the fixed day for swearing in the new Sheriff; and Dr. Thomas Blaney accordingly assumed charge of the office on Monday last.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Wednesday forenoon in a jowlee hut at the Malet Bunder belonging to one Rama Doolajee. In a very short time the hut was burnt down to the ground.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE CATHEDRAL.—We understand that the organist of the Cathedral, Mr. Gray, will play his new "Communion Service" at the 11 o'clock service on the morning of Christmas day.

A NEW BARRISTER.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. William Gill, father of Mr. T. F. Gill, who practised some time ago at the Bombay Bar, was sworn as an advocate of the High Court.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.—The Secretary and Treasurer Strangers' Friend Society writes to say that he has the pleasure to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 200, most kindly contributed by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda to the above institution.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday at Moonshi Yacoob Street, on view of the body of Suffur Ally Ameerally, a havildar in the Bombay police, who died suddenly. The following verdict was recorded:—"That death was caused by heart disease."

A PRIZE CRICKET MATCH.—The annual prize cricket match, for which a Parsee gentleman every year gives a purse of Rs. 50, will be played to-morrow on the General Parade ground. The first innings will commence at 7-30 A.M. and the second in the afternoon. The public are invited to attend.

MASONIC GIFT TO BOMBAY CHARITIES.—At a meeting of the Caledonian Masonic Lodge on Wednesday night, a resolution was passed voting Rs. 10, as a Christmas gift to each of the three following institutions—the Scottish Orphanage, the Indo-British Institution, and the Byculla Schools.

DEATH BY DOWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday, at Haines' Road, on view of the body of a Hindoo, name unknown. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned:—"That death was caused by deceased having been accidentally drowned in the Sanklee Tank."

JUDGES ON TOUR.—Yesterday being the last day for the sitting of the High Court before the vacation, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Green rose at an earlier hour than usual. We hear that Sir Charles proceeds to Allahabad; Mr. Justice Bayley to Delhi; and Mr. Justice Green to Ahmedabad.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st December, was 380, being 17 more than in the preceding week, 30 less than the total of the week ending 22nd December 1874, and 40 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 256 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—James Coyle, a seaman of the s.s. Nyanza, was yesterday, charged before the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, and to be sent on board at the expiration of the term of imprisonment.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.—The members of "Lodge Perseverance" have abundant reason to congratulate themselves on the election of Wor. Bro. R. G. Rowell, the indefatigable Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, as their Master for the ensuing twelve months. The election was unanimously made at a regular meeting of the Lodge held on Wednesday evening last.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th December 1875, was Rs. 43,57,865; add silver received during the week 2,30,642; Rs. 2,23,489 in new coin were paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 43,65,018. There is in addition 22,341 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Mr. John Ell Preventive Officer at present attached to the Mody Bunder, appeared, yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, to answer a complaint of destroying a receipt paper by him to one Ebram Sulliman, a bomboat man who frequents the Mody Bunder. The Magistrate went on with the examination of the case very minutely and dismissed it telling the complainant that it was a false charge brought against the Preventive Officer out of malice.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Jose Antone Fernandes and two other Portuguese were yesterday fined Rs. 100 each, and further were to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 each, to keep the peace, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being convicted of committing a grievous assault, upon one Joan Domingos, at Matoonga, on the night of the 12th instant. Mr. Sorabjee appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Framjee Patuck for the defence.

CLOSING OF THE DISTRICT JAIL AT BUKKUR.—It is notified that, from the 1st January 1876, the District Jail at Bukkur, in the Shikarpore District, will be abolished. Under the provisions of Section 18 of Bombay Act II. of 1874, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the establishment of a Subordinate Jail at Sukkur, in the District of Shikarpore. Convicts sentenced to periods of rigorous imprisonment not exceeding three months may be sent to undergo their sentences in this Jail.

THE THEFT OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND.—This case, in which one Khemjee Hemraz stands charged with the theft of a diamond valued at Rs. 11,000, the property of Nusserwanjee Framjee Bottlewallah, was called on for hearing yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan. The counsel for the prosecution applied to his Worship to withdraw the charge, on the ground that his client was not in a position to procure evidence for the prosecution, which would have to be procured from Hyderabad, at great expense. Thereupon the Magistrate ordered the case to be struck out for want of prosecution.

A MISSING GOLD CHAIN.—A Hindoo, named Bhoojundass Moolchund, has reported to the Police the loss of a gold chain, valued at Rs. 150 under the following circumstances. On the night of the 21st instant complainant attended his son's wedding in a house at Pinjrapole, where he remained for the night. On returning to bed he took off his chain and kept it under his pillow. On awaking the following morning he left the house for his own residence, leaving the chain accidentally under the pillow. Two hours afterwards he returned, but found the chain was missing from the place where he had left it. The case is in the hands of the Police.

NOTED ROBBERS.—Two Hindoos, named Nansee Lalljee and Canjee Govinda, the parties who were charged on the day previous in connection with the theft of property valued at Rs. 839 belonging to a widow named Fulbee were again placed before the Senior Magistrate yesterday on four different charges preferred against them—three of theft and one of having in their possession sundry articles reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained—consisting of wearing apparel, gold embroidered articles, ornaments and cash, alleged to have been stolen in September and October last. The Magistrate, after taking some evidence for the prosecution in two of the cases, remanded the prisoners to jail, and adjourned the hearing of the other cases to the 3rd proximo.

HIGH COURT.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday, at the High Court, by Sir Charles Sargent, in the following cases:—

LUDWIG KNOOP AND ANOTHER V. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship said that in this case the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendants Rs. 1,409, damages alleged to have been sustained by them in consequence of the breach of two several contracts, dated respectively the 11th of May and the 19th of May 1874. On the first named date the defendant contracted to sell to the plaintiffs 250 bales of cotton, with pickings, at Rs. 193 per bale, to be delivered free on board ship at Carwar by the 5th of June, 1874; and on the second occasion they contracted to supply 200 bales of full pressed cotton at Rs. 200 per bale, to be delivered on the same terms. The defendants neglected to observe the provisions of these contracts and shipped on the day named only 19 bales. It appeared that in consequence, 48 of the bales became damaged by having to wait sometime for shipment at Carwar, and had to be sold by auction at a loss of the amount claimed. The defendants repudiated any liability, stating that they took every care of the cotton while it was at Carwar, and had it stored there in a dry and clean warehouse. If the cotton became damaged before it reached the plaintiffs' hand it could not have been damaged at Carwar. His Lordship considered the evidence sufficiently indicated that the bales were damaged before they were placed on boardship at Carwar, it being clearly shown that they were wet in the course of transit from the warehouse to the ships. He was of opinion that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the damage, and gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

WITTOBA PANDOORANG AND ANOTHER V. GOVIND PANDOORANG AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship postponed delivery of judgment in this case till after the vacation.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sore Throats, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis.—These medicaments boldly face the evils they profess to remedy. Local relief and general purification progress together; disease is cured, while the whole system is cleansed. Holloway's Ointment rubbed on the throat and chest exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diphtheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh, asthma, or bronchitis. This Unguent acts miraculously in arresting the extensions of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and completely stopping all destructive inflammation, irrespective of its exciting cause, character, situation, duration, or severity. Holloway's Ointment, aided by his Pills, gives most immediate and most marked relief to those irritating itchings and painful swellings of the shins occasioned by mercury or latent syphilitic virus.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

[Before the Acting Second Judge J. L. WARDEN, Esq.]

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., VS. W. NICOL & CO.

THIS was an action brought to recover the value of 16 casks Portland cement short delivery by the s.s. Yeddo, together with extra bunder fees and charges incurred by the alleged fault of the defendants who defended the action.

Mr. Winter appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Jefferson for the defendants.

It was proved in evidence that the plaintiffs, who import thousands of casks of cement per annum were consignees of 500 casks by the s. s. Yeddo, and on the arrival of that vessel applied to the defendants, the steamer's agents, for a delivery order which was refused with an intimation that the cargo would be landed by the Cooper Landing Agency. The plaintiffs protested against this, but requested that their cement might be landed at the Arthur Bunder, and instructions were given by the defendants to do so, but a greater quantity was landed, notwithstanding, at the Carnac Bunder, thereby subjecting the plaintiffs to increased Bunder fees and extra cost for carting.

The evidence showed that the captain of the Yeddo held a clean receipt for 482 casks, but on the plaintiffs going to take delivery some 200 were found condition, and the defendants now claimed for the contents of 16 casks.

Captain Clark, special surveyor to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., who was examined on behalf of the defendants said that in his opinion the casks were insufficient.

Mr. Winter argued that the plaintiffs had been refused delivery along-side contrary to the conditions of the bill of lading which stated, moreover, that the said goods had been received in good order and were to be delivered in like good order, and that the defendants, by their refusal, were liable for the losses and damages incurred thereby.

Mr. Jefferson admitted the facts as stated but relied on the clause of the bill of lading that the vessel should not be liable for insufficient packages, which he contended was proved by Captain Clark's evidence.

His Honour gave a verdict for the defendants and thought they were not liable for landing the goods at the wrong Bunder.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE DONATION OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE list below shows to what extent the Christian charities in Bombay have benefited by the gift of Rs. 10,000 by the Prince of Wales. The sum of Rs. 1,500 devoted to this purpose is certainly very small.

The portion of the donation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales available for distribution amongst the Christian special charities of Bombay has been allotted as follows and the amount forwarded to the managers of the institution specified:—

	Rs.
European General Hospital Endowment	100
Pensioners' and Widows' Home..............	100
Strangers' Friend Society..................	100
Association for Relief of European and Eurasian poor	100
Shepherd Alms House.......................	50
Society of St. Vincent de Paul including St. Vincent's Home and St. Vincent's Dispensary	150
St. Elizabeth Home.........................	50
Society of our Lady of Piety	50
Nassick Orphanage	100
St. Joseph's Orphanage	100
Poor Funds S. P. G. { Rev. J. Diago .. Rs. 50 Rev. A. Godney.. „ 50	100
Cottage Hospital for Women	50
Bombay Education Society..................	100
Indo-British Institution	100
Scottish Orphanage	100
Free Church of Scotland's Female Boarding School	50
Senior Magistrate of Police for distribution to poor Christians.....................	100
Total........	1,500

The amount allotted to general charities, including the proposed Leper Asylum, the Bombay Medical Missions and the District Benevolent Society, and to the special charities of other creeds, will be notified hereafter.

DAMAGES FOR MALICIOUSLY CAUSING TO BE ARRESTED ON A FALSE CHARGE.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN yesterday gave Judgment at the High Court in the case of Hurrivullub Motiram vs. Toolja, widow, and others, the facts of which are of peculiar interest. Mr. Latham and Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Pollock, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, for the defendants.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiff sued the defendants to recover from them Rs. 2,000 for damages caused to him by reason of the defendants having maliciously, and with intent to injure him in his credit and reputation, caused him to be arrested on a false charge of theft, whereby he suffered great distress of mind and body, and sustained heavy damage to his reputation, credit and estate. Three issues were raised as follows:—1. Whether the defendants, or either of them, in fact caused the arrest of the plaintiff? 2. Whether there was reasonable and probable cause for the arrest of plaintiff? 3. Whether plaintiff, by reason of such arrest, had suffered any, and what damages? The defendant, Mowjee Oomersey, died before the hearing; and as to defendant Vizboocundas Lukmidas the case had failed, for the evidence that he was absent on the night of the arrest was to his Lordship's mind very clear. As to the defendant Toolja, his Lordship believed that a theft was committed of her ornaments and jewels on the night of the 17th of January last. She lived in a house on the main road at Bhooleshwur and occupied two rooms, while the front part or veranda of that house and a room inside were rented by the plaintiff and his partners, who kept a shop for the sale of sweetmeats. Toolja's rooms were in the back part of the house and were entered through the veranda in which defendant and his brother kept the shop. There was no satisfactory evidence to show that there was any entry into Toolja's room except through the plaintiff's shop. Whenever she went out she used to lock her rooms by means of a padlock fastened to the door of the outer room, and she used to hang the key of the padlock on a nail in the wall of the plaintiff's shop, at the same time calling the attention of the person in the shop to the fact. It must be taken that she did so with the consent of the plaintiff or the occupiers of the shop; and that in some sense they had an eye on the defendant's rooms. Toolja said that on the 17th January last, she left her room at 5 p. m. and was away two or three hours. On her return, she found the key of her room on a different nail from that on which she had placed it, and that, on going to her room, she found it open and that her ornaments had been abstracted from the box in which she kept them. She called her brother; a light was brought; and several persons collected in the room. According to the evidence, the occupants of the shop sat quietly where they were without showing the least interest in what was taking place. His Lordship thought that from the fact that Toolja had lost her ornaments, and that the key of her room was in a certain sense in plaintiffs' charge, they might have been expected to bestir themselves and not sit like dummies. This circumstance and the custody of the key raised a suspicion in the mind of not only the defendant, but others who were there, against the plaintiff. In fact all the people present seemed to have suspected the plaintiff. The police seemed to have adopted the suspicion, and they took the plaintiff and his brother into custody. There was no evidence to say who were the thieves, and it was useless to speculate on that point; but it was possible that the plaintiff's servants, who were not called as witnesses, had something to do with the robbery. The circumstances, the locality, and the conduct of the plaintiff and his brother afforded, in his Lordship's opinion, reasonable ground to Toolja to suspect them. Mr. Mahon, constable of police, was the person from whom the order for the arrest must have proceeded. He heard Toolja's story and ordered not only the plaintiffs, but several other persons into custody. They were removed to a chowkey, where they were kept about two days, and were then allowed to go to their homes. It seemed to his Lordship that if a theft had been committed, and if Toolja *bona fide* had a suspicion, and *bona fide* related the facts to a police officer, she was not responsible for the arrest. It seems that the police acted very much on their own judgment. It was his Lordship's opinion that the plaintiffs had not established the first issue. His Lordship disbelieved the plaintiff's story that, because they refused to make Toolja an advance, she got up a false charge against them. The finding on the first issue was in the negative and for the defendant; that on the second issue in the affirmative and for the defendant; and the suit was dismissed with costs.

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Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped 6 6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. 12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes 21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department, The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer. ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

NOTICES.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of RAILWAY between AGRA and GWALIOR, including the BRIDGE over the RIVER CHUMBUL, a distance of 75 miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. English materials, for the most part, and sleepers will be supplied by Government to the contractor. The work will be paid for on a schedule of rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings shewing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known of the floods in the Chumbul and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Engineer-in-Chief's Office at Agra, from MONDAY, the 27th of December 1875, till SATURDAY, the 22nd of January 1876, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, also forms of tender to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from the Engineer-in-Chief, Agra, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 50) Fifty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "TENDER FOR THE SINDIA STATE RAILWAY," must be forwarded (registered) to the DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Agra, so as to reach him not later than SUNDAY, the 23th January 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director of State Railways.

Dated Simla, the 17th December 1875.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

FIRE INSURANCES can be effected through the Undersigned at very LOW RATES of premium and at the same time with GOOD SECURITY. MR. JAMES STEWART of the Head Office, "UNIVERSAL" Fire Company, London, is at present in Bombay for a few weeks and will survey Cotton Mills, Presses, &c.

Risks taken on their merits.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
24, Apollo Street.
CHIEF AGENTS,
"UNIVERSAL FIRE OFFICE."

Extract from Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co.'s London Letter of 19th November to their Bombay Firm.

"We have heard to-day that the position of the "Universal" Fire Insurance Company is very good. The Managing Director, Mr. WM. HANCOCK, is a man of means and is working the business in a most satisfactory manner. This information we received from a thoroughly trustworthy source."

Xmas Presents

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for CHRISTMAS SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BADMINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES which would make an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT:—

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, keyless 185
,, ,, enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's Christmas presents to be had at cost price.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest

PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

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CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY possess the only Factory in the world where a *complete watch* is made *under one roof;* and having already sold over 850,000 of their celebrated Watches, are now endeavouring to meet the increasing demand, by producing them, through the aid of their extensive plant of machinery, at the rate of 100,000 a year! They are thus enabled to maintain, at all times, an ample selection of Gold and Silver Lever Watches at their London Depôt, WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C., where amongst those specially suited to the English market, will be found.

THE "RAILWAY WATCH," so called for its proverbial *accuracy as a time-keeper,* and adaptability to the requirements of travellers, and those actively employed.

THE "ARTISAN'S WATCH," manufactured expressly to suit the requirements of the working man, so constructed as to be free from the ordinary liabilities to injury by accident, and, from its simple mechanism, repaired—if ever necessary—at a trifling cost.

THE "EQUSTRIAN'S WATCH," constructed to avert the mechanical derangement so frequently produced in watches by the jolting and oscillation inseparable from "a seat in the saddle."

FOR ACCURACY OF PERFORMANCE, each and all of the above will be found to equal the most costly Watch manufactured upon the old principle still adopted by the English makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS,
LONDON, E.C.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRALTY,
AND THE UNDERNOTED WELL KNOWN
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN LINES:—
THE PENINSULA AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MESSRS. MATHESON & Co.
MESSRS. WATTS, MILBURN & Co.
MESSRS. McGREGOR, GOW & Co.
MESSRS. KILLICK, MARTIN & Co

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES AND OVER FIFTY REGIMENTAL MESSES.

AGENTS FOR WACHTER & CO., SHIPPERS OF CHAMPAGNE FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LONDON TRADE.

AGENTS FOR BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNACS.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. POONAH.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in stating that they have received authority to supply their Wines and Spirits for Passenger use by this ship.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have further pleasure in stating that their PORT has been selected by a Committee of Officers for use on board H. M. Ships.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

The amount of full Duty and Dues now levied on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., is as follow:—

On Clarets Rs. 2 per dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints.
,, Burgundies, Rs. 2.
,, German Still Wine, Rs. 3.
,, Sherries and Ports, Rs 3.
,, Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5.
,, Spirits, Rs. 8.
,, Cordials Rs. 8.
Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.

The Cash charges we add to our in Bond prices.

NEW DUTIES. NEW DUTIES.

NOTIFICATION.

The recent augmentation of Duties in addition to recently imposed Town Dues has rendered it compulsory for us to alter quotations.

We are obliged to treat the Cash disbursements now demanded of us by Government and the Municipality as a cash advance, upon which if Credit is taken we must charge 5 per cent interest but not otherwise. We shall therefore from henceforth quote an "in bond" price for all our Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, adding to invoice the forwarding charges and Town Dues.

We regret that there has been so excessive an increase in Custom Duties on our "article de commerce" in particular, for to Europeans in India, Wines and Spirits are, in numberless instances, necessaries and not luxuries.

BORDEAUX—RED.

In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner Wines.	28	30
,, RAUZAN		23	25
,, PALMER		20	22
,, LAROSE	Dinner Wines.	17	19
,, St. JULIEN		15	17
,, CANTENAC		13	15

LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	8½	10½

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 gals. or 11½ doz. Quarter Cask.	Hdh. 46 gals. or 23 doz.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	500
,, RAUZAN	200	385
,, PALMER	175	340
,, LAROSE	140	265
St. JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
St. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

	Qts.	Pts.
CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine ......white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

(OUR OWN, WACHTER AND Co.'s, GIESLER, SIBADEY &c. &c.)

	Qts.	Pts.
FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Brand	42	44
Ditto. ditto. per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
,,	24	26
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26

STILL.

	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	43
,, RUDESHEIMER, ... mellow	24	26
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
,, LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBETEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old ....gold seal	34
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior..black seal	31
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale...black seal	24
VINO PURO, very pale, dry.......... blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ....green seal	21
MANZANILLA ....red seal	19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	34
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

All in Bond in India,

	4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qts.		Pts.	
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	33	0	—	
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	0	26	0
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	0	22	0
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	0	18	0
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	0	—	

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
,, black seal quality	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	36 &	26
Do. do. in Pint flasks	14	0
Do. fine old, soft Pale .... yellow cap	22	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12	0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	10	0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16	0
Do. in Flasks	9	0
Do. ½ Flasks	5	10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	11	0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	13	8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	9	0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186	..
,, ,, 2	7-8	148	...
,, ,, 3	6-0	111	...
,, ,, 4	5-8	...	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s CELEBRATED COGNACS.

* ONE STAR, in great demand	21	4
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	22	8
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz.	23	0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz.	25	0
** TWO STARS	24	0
*** THREE STARS, superior	27	0
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	38	0

The above quotations are not "in bond" but include charges to our Godown with the exception of the enhanced Custom Duty to be added at Rs. 2 per case.

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the best description, per case, Rs. 22.

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White finest Amsterdam	37	39
CHARTREUSE, Green, per bottle	6	8
Do. Yellow	5	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.

All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, ,, 6 ,, pts. 3-12 ,, ,,

COOPER A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, ,, 6 ,, pts. 3-8 ,, ,,

MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.

Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.

Trade Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—
BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

TOYS AND CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A CHOICE SELECTION JUST LANDED per S.S. GWALIOR.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW GOODS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable scale.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs. 38 12 5	Rs. 30 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,283.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 .... £800,690
Do. 1872 .... £816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits. Rs. a.	Without Profits. Rs. a.	One year. Rs. a.	Seven years. Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee ON ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

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BOTTLED BY THE LONDON COOPER COMPANY.

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Cask containing 3 dozen quarts.	Rs.	5-8.
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BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

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Cask containing 3 dozen quarts.	Rs.	5-12.
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WACHTER & Co.'s PRINCE OF WALES' BRANDY.

In Bond Prices 1 dozen quarts.	Rs.	12-0.
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Do. Vintage of 1865 .... ,, 16 ,, ,,
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
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As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

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TRUST FOR THE CREDITORS OF S. H. CLARKE, LATELY OF CALCUTTA, LUCKNOW AND ALLAHABAD, GENERAL DEALER.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in the DEED of ASSIGNMENT for general benefit of CREDITORS of the abovenamed S. H. CLARKE dated the 3rd day of June 1869 and made between the said S. H. Clarke of the 1st part the Official Trustee of Bengal of the 2nd part and the several Creditors of the said S. H. Clarke of the 3rd part the said Official Trustee will on or immediately after the 1st day of February 1876 proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said S. H. Clarke among the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which the said Official Trustee has then had notice, and that the said Official Trustee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose CLAIM the said Official Trustee has not had NOTICE and PROOF at the time of such distribution. Dated this 13th day of December 1875.

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CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS.
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12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at	6	6	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,, at	6	6	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	10 ,, at	6	6	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,, at	7	0	4	4	0
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1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..			1	5	0
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Sole Agents, W. & W. Manufacturing Co.

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AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1875.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT FROM A DECISION OF ITS OWN OFFICER REJECTED.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court on Wednesday last, the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of himself and Mr. Justice Melvill in an appeal filed by the Government of Bombay from a decision of Mr. H. M. Birdwood, acting Judge of Surat, in the case of Haribhai Monbhai and thirty-two others, plaintiffs, *vs.* The Government of Bombay, defendants. The Advocate General and Mr. Dhirajlal, Government Pleader, appeared for the appellants, the Government of Bombay. Mr. Branson and Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas appeared for the respondents and plaintiffs. The appeal was heard before their Lordships for four days, and the judgment was given on Wednesday.

The plaint in the case states among other things—The plaintiffs make two claims in respect of the village of Kabilpoor. The village of Monji Kabilpoor, in zilla Surat, is our property, and it has continued down to this day as our property from the time of our ancestors for more than several hundred years. Until recent times, we used to pay to the defendants, the Government of Bombay, for the said village Rs. 1,174 4 of the Broach currency. This amount has been levied every year from the time of the late Government down to the Christian year 1871-72. In the interval, that is in 1868, a survey was made of our village illegally and without our consent. At that time, when we objected by a petition to the survey being made, we got a reply from the Collector of Surat to the effect that the measurement was being made at the expense of the Government for the purpose of fixing the amount of the wattan settlement. After this, the defendants passed an illegal order No. 563 on the 29th January 1870, and included our village under unalienated lands. On the 3rd June 1870, a proclamation signed by Mr. Beyts, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, was posted on a wall of the thanah of the talooka, in which it was proclaimed that, under a resolution of the Hon'ble the Government, the sum of Rs. 4,106-9-0 had been fixed as the maximum amount of assessment leviable for this village in accordance with the survey settlement thereof, and that the revenue shall be taken according thereto from the year 1870-71, &c. But the defendants are not entitled to take more than the abovementioned amount which we have been paying from ancient times up to the present moment. We therefore institute this suit for a declaration of our title and seek the relief that it be declared that the conduct of the defendants, the Government of Bombay, in making our village of Kabilpoor an unalienated one, and in fixing thereon a maximum assessment, and in making a collection thereof, was illegal and unjust, and that it be decreed, with costs, that the said village is our propert y and that the defendants are not entitled to recover therefrom any amount in excess of Rs. 1,089-13-1 on it. The cause of action arose on the day the village was declared unalienated—that is, the 29th January 1870. (The second claim was afterwards dropped.)

The written statement of the defendants stated among other things—There is a bar to the suit being proceeded with; and the Government only is competent to settle such a matter as this under clause d. of section 32 of Act 7 of 1863. It appears from the records of the Government of the Peshwas, as well as from the old records of this Government, that the village under claim is not the property of the plaintiffs but is that of the Government. No fixed sum has been levied thereon from the time of the late Government, as stated by the plaintiffs; but from time to time fluctuating sums have been levied thereon. As this village is not the property of the plaintiffs, the Government has a full right under the survey Act to make a survey thereof, and to fix and levy an assessment thereon. And we have authority to bring into force the regulations concerning the Survey Act, and the rules, &c., framed thereunder. Under the circumstances mentioned above our prayer is that the claim of the plaintiffs be rejected and our costs be awarded against them.

The following issues were raised in the case by Mr. Newnham, acting Judge of Surat, before whom the case was heard on the 4th July 1872:—

1. Do plaintiffs prove their right to pay only Rs. 1,174-4 assessment?
2. If not, is the Collector's action in imposing the higher assessment justified?

The case was farther heard before Mr. Birdwood, who succeeded Mr. Newnham, in September 1873. Fresh evidence was taken in addition to that admitted by Mr. Newnham. On the 9th October 1873, Mr. Birdwood gave an elaborate written judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, from which we extract the following:—

My finding on the first issue is, that the plaintiffs have proved that the assessment on Kabilpoor ought not to exceed Rs. 1,089-13-1. I base this decision mainly on the consideration that, for a long series of years preceding this suit, probably for 180 years, a fixed assessment (which was several times slightly modified) was, as a rule, with only a few unexplained exceptions, levied from the village of Kabilpoor under circumstances which warrant the conclusion that a specific limit to the assessment had been at some time established, and also on the consideration that during a portion of this period of 180 years, certainly from A. D. 1848-49 to 1868-69, such fixed assessment was levied on the understanding that it was not the full assessment on the village, but was less than the full assessment by Rs. 1,606. The fixed assessment was a lump assessment on the whole village and did not depend upon the amount of land actually under cultivation. It was at first Rs. 1,174-4 in Broach currency. In the year A. D. 1814-15 it was reduced by 4 annas. From and after the year 1839 40, the equivalent of 1,174 Broach Rs. was levied in the Company's currency, with the addition of a sum of 15 annas 1 pie, and amounted to Rs. 1107-14-7. In the year 1860-61, the assessment was reduced by Rs. 9-11-4, as some of the land in the village had been taken up by the Government for a road. From that year, the fixed lump assessment, or *bandhi jumma*, as it is frequently called in the Government accounts, was Rs. 1,098-3 3 until A. D. 1867 68 when a further reduction was made to Rs. 1,089–13-1. In para 4 of the answer to the plaint the defendant denies that a fixed amount of assessment has been levied from the time of the late Government, i. e. since A. D. 1803—the pergunnah of Soopa, in which the village of Kabilpoor is situated, having been acquired by the British Government on the 31st December 1802. (see appendix E to Regulation II of 1827). It is alleged that the payments have varied from time to time. It has also been suggested, on behalf of the Government, that the entry of a portion of the assessment of Kabilpoor in the public accounts of certain years as alienated revenue was due to the influence of the plaintiffs, who are Desais of the Soopa pergunnab. It is suggested that they exercised an improper influence over a certain Muzmoodar named Rajabhai, who prepared some of these accounts. Under the late Government the village was not recognized as Inam. The accounts, on which the plaintiffs rely to prove a long series of similar payments of land revenue, have been produced by the defendant, on the plaintiffs' requisition, and have been subjected to a close examination in Court, in consequence of the above defence, which was practically maintained till near the close of the argument. I am of opinion that it should have been withdrawn so soon as the perusal of the exhibits had made it evident that most of the discrepancies in the accounts were susceptible of explanation. As the defence, however, still remains on the record, it is necessary for me to refer more particularly to the evidence furnished by the Government accounts and other papers in which reference is made or apparently made to the revenue received by Government or due to Government from Kabilpoor. The .... evidence furnished by the accounts in this case sufficiently establishes the principal allegation of the plaint. There may have been variations in the payments of some years from the alleged standard; but that there was a fixed standard assessment for Kabil poor cannot now be disputed. The standard was altered in certain years, as in A. D. 1813-14, when the *bandhi jumma* was reduced by 4 annas, and in A. D. 1840-41, when it was increased by a sum of 15 annas 1 pie, ostensibly collected on account of a Muzmoodar's pay and by a further sum of 1 anna, apparently owing to an error in the addition of such sum of 15 annas 1 pie to the equivalent in Company's currency of the former payment, in Broach currency of Rs. 1,174. Again, it was reduced in A. D. 1860-61, and again in 1867-68 in the manner already described. But throughout, collections were made with reference to a fixed standard, and the village has, for many years, been recognized as one from which a fixed lump assessment only is leviable. When the measurement of certain villages, including Kabilpoor, for the purposes of a Survey and Settlement, was first objected to by the Desais of Kaliawaree they were informed by the Collector, Mr. Hope, "that their villages, which are service holdings, are being surveyed by tha orders of Government for the purpose of determining the amount of watan settlement to be imposed according to their agreement." The answer to their petition concludes with the following words;—"In accordance with the established rules they will be under no obligation to introduce the survey system or rates, neither will they be liable for the expense of the survey." Nevertheless, the Survey and Settlement were introduced, and it is contended for the defence that the Government had been deceived by fraudulent entries in the village accounts, which represented Kabilpoor as a partially alienated village, whereas, under the late Government, it had been always considered as an ordinary Government village. Kabilpoor does not appear to have been included in any lists of alienated or partially alienated villages under the late Government; but the defence in this case, and the evidence furnished by the Exhibit No. 29, read with the Government pleader's examination No. 257, show that at so recent a date as the 18th November 1868, when the order No. 29 was written, the Revenue authorities in this district did not treat Kabilpoor as an ordinary Government village, and the evidence of witness No. 256 shows that from A. D. 1849 to 1868, the revenue of Kabilpoor was entered in the public accounts as partially alienated. No evidence is offered of the alleged fraud. Is the Court then at liberty to infer a fraud from the circumstance that it was not until 1849 that Kabilpoor was classed in the taluka papers among alienated villages? I am of opinion that there are not sufficient grounds to warrant such an inference in this case. It is not shown that the Muzmoodar Rajabhai was intimately connected with the plaintiffs, or that there was any reason for his playing into their hands, or that he was by reputation a corrupt person. The mere circumstance that for many years a certain assessment only had been levied on certain land would not apparently give the landholder a right to claim that no higher assessment should ever be levied. Suppose there had been an annual settlement of the revenue of that land, and the assessment had not been interfered with by the Revenue Authorities, clearly no inference could in such a case be drawn in favour of any right of the landholder in limitation of the right of Government to assessment. But the case would be different if there had been no annual settlement and if payment were made from year to year with reference to some tacitly excepted standard of assessment regarding the original institution of which nothing was known. Suppose the variations from that standard to be only accidental and trifling and in no way dependent on any increase or decrease of cultivation—suppose further the case of an extension of such lands so as to embrace the area of a whole village, in the internal revenue management of which the Revenue authorities had never interfered, or had refrained from interfering, the Revenue having been paid, without the intervention of any village officers, direct into the Government Treasury by the persons liable for certain definite shares of what was generally understood to have been an assessment fixed on the village when the tenure was created. Under such circumstances the inference would be warrantable that a specific limit to assessment had been, at one time, established. If such limit were preserved, then the landholder would clearly have the right, under Clause 2 of Section 4 of Regulation XVII. of 1827 to claim that the assessment should not exceed that limit. There is one question at issue between the parties, which I have not considered it necessary to formally raise or decide, because the case can be decided without deciding it. The plaintiffs style themselves the proprietors of Kabilpoor. The defendant says that the village is the property of Government. In the course of argument, the Government pleader based the right of Government to increase the assessment on the contention that the village was *khalsa*, and that plaintiffs were not the owners of it. It would be waste of time, in my opinion, to discuss at length the question, whether the plaintiffs' statement is strictly correct or not. They seem to hold their village by as good a title as any occupant of Government land holds such land under the Government. So long as they pay the legal assessment due on their village, they cannot, apparently, be ousted, and it is not shown that their power to deal with their land is subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by the revenue authorities. The village would be liable to be sold for the purpose of satisfying a revenue demand, just as other property belonging to the plaintiffs would be so liable; but it has not been shown that Government has such a right over the land as would render nugatory the provisions of Clause 2 of Section 4 of Regulation XVII. of 1827, to the benefit of which plaintiffs seem entitled. If Section VIII. of the Regulation applied to the village, the law would seem to recognize the plaintiffs as "possessing in some measure a proprietary right in the land" of their village. Regulation XVII. clearly contemplates the case of some occupants (as in Section 4), who may possess rights in limitation of the right of Government to assess. In 1824 the Collector of Surat, Mr. W. J. Lumsden, undoubtedly considered that the Desais of Kabilpoor were proprietors of the village. Whether they are proprietors, or co-proprietors with Government, or occupants under Government, it is not easy to suppose any case not absolutely resting on a written grant, to which the provisions of Section 4 of Regulation XVII. could more safely be applied. I find the first issue, as amended, in favour of the plaintiffs, and the second issue does not, therefore, arise. The decree of the Court declares that the plaintiffs, as shareholders of Kabilpoor, are not liable to pay a higher sum than Rs. 1,089-13-1 (one thousand and eighty-nine, annas thirteen, and pie one) as assessment on the village, and that the proceedings taken with the object of placing a full assessment upon the village under the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act are illegal. The defendant is to pay all costs.

From the above decision, the Government appealed to the High Court on the following among other grounds:—The judge was in error in holding that the plaintiffs had proved their right to pay only Rs. 1,089-13-1, assessment in respect of their lands in the village of Kabilpoor. The judge ought to have held that the lands of the plaintiffs were liable to be assessed under the provisions of Bombay Act I. of 1865. The judge has not given proper and due weight to the evidence recorded in the case for the Government. The judge after such exhibits had been recorded, ought to have decided that the plaintiff's suit could no longer be entertained by the Civil Court. The recording of such exhibits necessarily raised a new issue in the case, which ought to have been decided by the judge. The judge was wrong in holding that the village of Kabilpoor is not Khalsa or ordinary Government village. The judge was wrong in considering that the plaintiffs have proved a right in limitation of the right of Government, as contemplated by Clause II. Section IV. of Regulation 17 of 1827, to hold the village subject to the payment of a fixed sum. The judge ought to have held that there were several variations in the amount of assessment to be paid to Government by the plaintiffs' family for the village in dispute. The judge was wrong in considering that the mere length of time changes a tenure or converts a tenant into a proprietor. The judge was wrong in holding that for a period of about 180 years a fixed assessment was, as a rule, with only a few unexplained exceptions, levied from the village under circumstances which warrant the conclusion that specific limit to the assessment had been at same time established.

The judge was in error in considering that during the said period of 180 years certainly from 1848-49 to 1868-69 such fixed assessment was levied on the understanding that it was not the full assessment on the village.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the plaint was filed on the 18th March 1872, and complained of enhancement of assessment under the Survey Act, which according to plaintiffs, was Rs. 1,174-4, and was enhanced to Rs. 4,106-9. Soopa, in which the village of Kabilpoor is situated, was part of the territory ceded by the treaty of Bassein in 1802. The written statement denied the statement of the plaintiffs that the village was their property, and alleged that it was unalienated, and that the plaintiffs had no right to fixed assessment. The issues raised by Mr. Newnham, acting Judge of Surat, were on the 9th October 1873 found in favour of the plaintiffs by Mr. Birdwood, who eventually tried the case, and who directed the defendants to pay all the costs. The Government of Bombay now appealed against the decree. Mr. Birdwood had with the most praiseworthy industry gone through all the facts of the case and in his estimate of the evidence their Lordships entirely agreed. The manner in which he (Mr. Birdwood) had gone into the case was, his Lordship remarked, highly creditable to himself and reflected the highest honour on the administration of British justice.

This court was not in a position to say whether Rs. 921-8 was the full assessment leviable in 1668-69; and it was quiet possible that the provision as to raising the assessment was *ex majori cautila*. Looking at the whole evidence from 1691, when the village was first charged with Rs. 1,174-4. down to 1870-71, when the enhanced assessment was levied, the court fund that the plaintiff had proved, with a degree of success, which was almost marvellous, the uniformity of the assessment. There were many apparent exceptions, but they disappeared on examination, and only went to establish the rate of Rs. 1174-4. Some of the variations were accounted for by change of currency, or receipts from Thanawady, or introduction of talatee (village accountant) and other officers; and their Lordships agreed with Mr. Birdwood's view on the subject. Such a degree of success in proving an established rate of revenue during a long course of years was hardly to be expected. There was another circumstance which weighed very much with their Lordships. It was that, at certain periods, there was a general increase of assessment throughout the pergunnah with the remarkable exception of the village of Kabilpoor. That was so down to the year 1871, and that the court considered to be a very strong circumstance coupled with the uniformity of the rate from 1691 to 1870. Their Lordships thought it had been most distinctly proved that this village was partially exempt from the payment of land revenue. As to the phrase "under a tenure", the court thought the plaintiffs held under a tenure recognised by the custom of the country. In Mr. Ravenscroft's notice of 1853, there was a distinct recognition of the tenure, namely at a *bandijumma* (fixed assessment.) Moreover, the principal witnesses for the Government used language which recognised this tenure; and the court concurred with the mamlutdar that this village comes under clause 1 of section 8 of Regulation 17. The Advocate-General addressed the court for two days in opening the case with the great industry and temperate manner in which all Government cases are conducted by him; but he failed to satisfy the court that the plaintiffs had not proved that it was a recognised custom of the country. Having regard to the uniformity of the assessment which had prevailed for nearly two centuries, their Lordships thought the thirty years' limit pointed out by section 21 of Act 7 of 1863 had long been passed, and that this assessment was fixed permanently. As to section 25 of Act 1 of 1865, the phrase "land register" was acknowledged to admit of a wider interpretation and to be limited to the description in Regulation 16; and it would be, his Lordship said, a very narrow interpretation so to limit it; and further this land was not service land according to either party. Their Lordships must hope that the facts of this case were not wholly known to the revenue officers of the district; but looking at the way in which the case had been conducted in the two courts, their Lordships could not think those officers were unacquainted with them. It must be remarked that the management of the defendants' case showed a deliberate disregard for ancient vested rights; and that the imperfect, perfunctory, and one-sided manner in which it was conducted was not the only instance of the overzeal with which revenue cases were managed by Government officers. The court was very much indebted to Mr. Birdwood for the elaborate investigation he had bestowed upon this case, and to the learned counsel on both sides, especially the Advocate General who had addressed the court for two days with his usual ability and industry. Their Lordships affirmed the decree of the lower court with costs; and rejected the appeal.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 15th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Weather fine. Rabi prospects in Sehwan division very favourable. Cholera in Keti, not spreading; total 13 cases, 7 deaths. Usual fevers and colds, also cattle-disease. River encroaching on town of Manjhand.

Shikarpur.—Fever, accompanied by diarrhœa and cramps, very prevalent.

Hyderabad.—Fever increasing. Weather cold.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather mild. Prospects of rabi crops good; kharif being harvested. Fever decreasing.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Prospects of rabi crops good. Cholera cases in Matar taluka four, deaths three.

Surat.—Showers of rain at Bardoli and Mandvi with hailstorm. Rabi crops good.

Broach.—Slight rain in all talukas except Ankleswar. Rabi crops thriving, but slightly injured by rain in Amod and Jambusar. Fever continues.

Khandesh.—Some damage to kharif crops already harvested and to unreaped cotton caused by rain in eastern districts. Ague still prevalent. Cattle-disease in Raver Peta.

Nasik.—Rain 1·61. Rabi crops improving. Fever prevalent in three talukas.

Tanna.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi nearly completed; outturn of kharif fair. Cholera very slight in two villages of Wara taluka.

Poona.—Rain 8 cents; total 34·38: fall in all talukas, which has done much good to standing rabi crops, the prospects of which are promising.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 78 cents. Rabi crops good except in two talukas.

Sholapur.—Rain 1 inch 12 cents; total 24·67. Crops slightly injured in Sholapur. Cholera in Madha, eleven deaths.

Satara.—Rain 42 cents; total 53·80: fall seasonable and general. Outturn of early crops fair: late crops good.

Belgaum.—Rabi and cotton crops well. Except a few cholera cases in Gokak and Sampgaon, cholera has abated.

Dharwar.—Rain 10 cents; total 30·61. Early crops and public health as before. Blight in cotton in Bankapur.

Kanara.—Weather warm. Ploughing for second crop continues. 3 cases of cholera.

Kaladgi.—Rain 58 cents. Reaping of kharif crops progressing; rabi and cotton crops withering in some places owing to north east wind. 12 deaths from cholera.

Rajkot.—Rain 62 cents. Cholera slightly raging in villages of Kotra and Rajkot.

Wadhwan.—Weather cool. Cholera cases 51, fatal 31.

Baroda.—Wheat and cotton prospects fair.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 13th instant.) Rabi crops good.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 7th instant.) Showing of rabi crops in progress. 5 deaths from cholera in Ratnagiri taluka, 5 in Malwan taluka and 2 in Dapoli taluka.

General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Keti (Sind), Rajkot, Wadhwan, Kaira, Sholapur; decreasing steadily in Southern Mahratta Country. Fever prevalent in Sind, Guzerat, Khandesh, and Nasik. Rabi crops generally improved by seasonable showers. Prospects fair.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*From the Times' Special Correspondent.*)

PERA, Nov. 20.

The first impression a traveller receives on entering Constantinople has been often described, and by none so successfully as by one who had never seen the place. To venture upon the subject otherwise than by quoting the author of "Anastasius" would seem sheer rashness, to avoid it altogether might be considered a dereliction of duty. Fortunately for myself and the reader, the task was rendered in my case marvellously easy. Lovely weather had been with me from Rome to Brindisi, at Corfu, at Syra, through the maze of Greek isles, in sight of "the field where Troy was," and at both ends of the Dardanelles. There was a blaze of stars and a bright waning moon as I rose yesterday at 4 o'clock in the morning and paced the deck of the Austrian Lloyd steamer Vesta, which was slackening speed as it neared the harbour. "Now then" I thought, "for the glories of the Golden Horn, of the domes and minarets of Stamboul, of the palaces and groves of the Bosphorus." But, though the sea and sky were clear, a slight white haze was clinging to the shore, which at break of day thickened into a dense mist and a palpable fog, till a heavy curtain of clouds settled on the whole scene. Of Constantinople itself, of Galata and Scutari, I saw just as much as though at such an hour and day I had been steaming up from Gravesend to London-bridge, and no more.

The Eastern Question, alas! From the bluff and blunt Dalmatian officer in command of the Austrian steamer, and the slim and sly *valet de place* at the Greek Hotel at Corfu to his Excellency M. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, with whom I had the honour of an interview yesterday one hour after my arrival—had not every one I met volunteered ample information about that sore subject? That the Turks cannot long hold Constatinople, that they have no firm footing in Europe, are facts of which all men, and themselves first and foremost, are thoroughly convinced. The Turks came as an army, not as a nation; they conquered, ground, and crushed the subject races, but never governed them. Their way was based on martial force, and it breaks down now wherever they find themselves in a minority. Their energies have been exhausted by sloth and gross self-indulgence; any attempt at reform of their administration, even in military matters, is, in the opinion of all sound-minded men, utterly hopeless. They could stand no shock from abroad, least of all such an onset as Russia could at any moment make upon them. Russia, however, (we have M. Ignatieff's word for it), meditates no such attack. M. Ignatieff is a pupil in the Bismarck school—outspoken even to so insignificant a person as your correspondent. He thinks that nothing deceives so well as plain truth, because nothing better ministers to men's incorrigible propensity to deceive themselves, and to believe, if not the contrary, at least something quite different from what they are told. He told me what seemed to be undeniable truth, and gave me the most unlimited permission to lay it bare before the world. His colleagues of Germany and Austria, he said, were of one mind with him, and he was happy to hear that the policy they pursued had the entire concurrence of the English Envoy. It was only as a matter of duty that he lately waited on the Czar when he heard of his being so near as Odessa, and it was at the Sultan's own request that, on his return, he had an interview with the Padishah at the Palace. What was spoken there was a secret to no man. Russia and the other Powers, M. Ignatieff had said to the Sultan, and he repeated to me, have no wish to force their views on the Porte. They merely pointed out the shortcomings in the administration of Turkey; they echoed the complaints of her subjects; they dwelt on the difficulties which beset, and hinted at the dangers that threaten her—in one word, they blandly and benevolently suggested "Reform." But no one is, or expresses himself, more intimately convinced that reform with the Turks is out of the question than M. Ignatieff, and he gives irrefragable reasons to justify his convictions. He speaks like a man who looks at a drowning wretch and bids him strike out and swim, knowing at the time that the man cannot swim, and must need sink deeper and deeper at every stroke. What, indeed, is the state of affairs? Three of the territories which were once Provinces of European Turkey—Romania, Servia, and Montenegro—have attained an almost completely independent position; two other districts—Herzegovina and Bosnia—have been, and are still partly up in arms. In other Provinces—in Bulgaria and Roumelia—disaffection has already led to scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the paltry efforts made by the Porte to re-assert its authority over the insurgents have so sorely strained its resources as to bring it to the brink of bankruptcy. Let the revolt only go through the winter, as it is most likely to do, and, competent persons assure me, July will see the holders of the Ottoman stock disappointed of the whole of their dividends, as they will be, in January, of half of them.

Turkey can not subdue the Insurgents; the Insurgents cannot overcome the Porte. The revolt cannot be quelled; it has, in itself, no apparent power to spread. This drawn game is Russia's game. If properly seconded by the semi-independent Principalites of Servia and Montenegro, the Sultan's own subjects would probably overrun all his European territory and look down from the heights upon the shores of the Bosphorus. But that would not suit Russia's policy. Russia, wise and considerate, holds the hands of Prince Milan and Prince Danilo. A few volunteers from the States of those two Princes, or from the Croatian, Dalmatian, and other dominions of Austria, are sufficient to "feed the flame." These will fight their battles as they can; the rest of the world must look on. The game of Russia is to see "fair play" between Turkey and her Christian subjects. "Fight the rebels or win them back by just and provident reforms," says Russia; but she is convinced that force and conciliation are equally out of the question.

Such, as far as I plainly understood him, was M. Ignotieff's language, and were not these the very views of the Emperor Nicholas one-ard-twenty years ago? Why should Russia deal the death blow to a man inexorably drawn by fate or impelled by his own Infatuation to self-destruction? The only difference lies in this—that, in 1854, the internal disorder of Turkey did not work with sufficient swiftness to satisfy the Czar's impatience. Nicholas was in too great a hurry to show his hand, and his policy met with a temporary check from the Western Powers. But his policy survived him; the Western alliance has ceased to exist; there is no one to ward off Turkey's ruin, no one to prevent Turkey from working out her own ruin. Why, while everybody in Europe has an interest in opposing Russia's aggrandizement there should be no one having power to stay her advance upon the European Provinces and the capital itself of the Ottoman Empire, and why, if no one is equal to the task single-handed, the object could not be obtained by a combination of all, or at least several of the European States, are questions of a complicated but by no means of an arduous or recondite nature—questions which may seem at present premature, for this reason, among others, that Russia does not as yet dream of proceeding to overt action, and there is nothing in her expectant policy that can furnish even the pretext for a quarrel.

What is essential for the present is to glance at the internal condition of Turkey, especially with respect to her administration and finance; to see to what extent she, however unwillingly, is nearing the pitfall that her own improvidence, rather than any Russian influence, has laid for her; and to estimate the chances she may yet reckon upon of stopping upon its brink. M. Ignatieff tells me he said to the Sultan—

"Look at your own subjects in Herzegovina, and compare their condition with that of the brethren of their own race living across the borders, in Dalmatia, Croatia, and other Provinces, under Austrian rule. Can you prevent your Slavs from communing with the Austrian Slavs, from exchanging their ideas, reciprocating their sympathies, and indulging their common aspirations? The terms upon which Austria bases her sway is political, religous, and social equality. Do you think your Christian subjects will long submit to see their most sacred rights trampled upon by your Musselmans? And do you think your neighbours' subjects will long be restrained from vindicating those rights in their oppressed brethren's behalf?"

Now, the Sultan's answer, if he had vouchsafed one would have been a counter question:—"Do you think that I ever would or could put the Christian unbelievers on a perfectly equal footing with my own Mahomedans? And do you suppose that these would readily put up with such an *égalite* and *fraternite*?" And had a third person been present he might have struck in with another query,—"Is it to be supposed that any such thorough concession as Russia or the other Powers would deem rational—that any imaginable concession would reconcile the Christian population of the Ottoman Empire to the Turkish yoke, and that on the contrary, every concession would not immediately give rise to fresh demands; that autonomy or self-government itself would not rouse the spirit of independence, and that Bosnia, Herzegovina, &c., would put up with any other position than such as Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro have won for themselves? Have we not in Italy, in he Ionian Islands, and elsewhere the instances of nations spurning all the blessings of a wise and good, and even of a liberal government, in obedience to national instincts, and sacificing material well-being to the proud consciousness of self-existence?

But we are told the Bulgarians, Bosnians, and other Slavs of Turkey are not Italians or Greeks. They are a people sunk into deepest barbarism; all they care for and all they are entitled to is to be dealt with as human beings. Let there be security for life and property, let there be equality before the law, and not only their allegiance, but their gratitude and attachment to the Sultan's rule may be confidently relied upon. This is easily said, but would equality before the law, even if decreed by the Sultan, ever admit of *bona fide* practical application on the part of his Mussulman officials. One of the best known grievances of the Christians in the exclusion of their evidence in a court of law. Supposing that their evidence were now admitted, of what weight would it be upon the mind and judgment of a Mussulman magistrate? But we are told the Christians themselves could and should sit as magistrates. Why not? In a land of equality why should they not be Judges as well as municipal and parochial Councilmen, and for the matter of that even Governors of Provinces and Commanders-in-Chief of Armies and Fleets? The reason is simply that the Ottoman Empire is not organized on the footing of equality, and that it is easier to dissolve and destroy it than to alter its organism. The Christians in Turkey are not enlisted as soldiers. The Mussulmans bear all the burden, or enjoy the privilege of the defence of the State, and claim on that ground the right to govern and administer it. I do not know whether the Sultan could or would begin his reforms by a universal law of military conscription equally extending to Turks and Christians. I do not know Turks and Christians could and would "chum" together in barracks and bivouacs. And upon the same grounds I am uncertain what results would arise from placing them together in the Council-room or on the Bench. Moreover, in any scheme of free and equal Government it is impossible, and it is not just to resist the will of the majority. What is to become of those Provinces where the Mussulmans are the smaller number? Will they submit to what will eventually become a Christian Government? We have seen what results the re-assertion of equal rights on the part of the Christians has had in Servia and Montenegro. The Mussulmans there have simply disappeared. Are they equally to decamp from Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the other Provinces? But, although they may not be the majority, there are millions of them; they own a large part of the landed property, and are most of them indigenous to the soil; they are Slavs, and own brethren to those Christian Slavs whom they have so long oppressed, among whom they have sown the seeds of such deep-rooted resentment, and with whom they are now all at once expected to constitute a well-regulated community, a happy family, dewelling together in unity. There are, perhaps, four millions of Mahomedans of different races in European Turkey, exclusive of Constantinople, and it is difficult to conceive any solution of the Eastern question that may be effected without the general massacre or the wholesale plunder and forcible expulsion of them all.

No wonder, in such circumstances, if all rational men are anxious to put off that terrible solution. "Let us look the immediate evil in the face," they say, "and provide for present wants." The insurrection has not spread beyond the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in those Provinces some such arrangement as was adopted on behalf of Servia and Montenegro must be proposed to and accepted by the Sultan. Those Provinces shall be blessed with self-government, have a Prince of their own, under the *suzeraineto* of the Porte, and for a time, at least, Russia or Austria, or both those Powers, shall extend over them a Protectorate which may guarantee the maintenance of peace and public order. How the scheme may work it is not easy to see for so long as any outbreak of evil passions between Christians and Mussulmans may be apprehended, or wherever hereafter any danger of such outbreak may arise, the armed intervention of either Protector or of both will become inevitable; and how much more easy and natural will it seem to the Protectors to establish a strong Government of their own in those provinces, or, in other words, to take possession of them, than to be perpetually marching in and out to see how such more barbarians as those poor Bosnians and Herzegovinians really are, whether Christians or Mussulmans, are getting on with their experiment of a free and equal government!

This looks very much like a quiet understanding for a partition of at least those Provinces between Russia and Austria, or for the occupation of those Provinces by one of the two Powers with the consent of the other. And if the remedy is worth trying in Bosnia and Herzegovina, why should it not equally be applied to Bulgaria, which is described as "a volcano ready at any time for an eruption;" why should it not be extended to the whole of European Turkey? Are Russia and Austria agreed on the terms of this partition, and are the terms practicable, likely to give permanent satisfaction to the contracting parties, and sure to receive the approbation and sanction of the other European States?

I have thus been led to the external side of the Eastern question, a theme on which I could not touch without a thorough examination of the condition of general European politics, for which I think I could hardly find space in this already too long letter.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT RELATING TO THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*Times.*)

THE French Ambassador in London to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, Feb. 26, 1873.

Monsieur le Ministre,—In conformity with your instructions, I mentioned in a conversation with Lord Granville the negotiations held at Constantinople relative to the modification made by the Suez Canal Company in the basis of the collection of dues. I told Lord Granville that the Porte considered that the Suez Company, as being alone authorized to interpret the act of the Canal concession, was called upon to decide the question; that recourse to Constantinople seemed regular and correct to us since the act of concession, and consequently its interpretation seemed to us the attributes of the sovereignty which properly belonged to the Ottoman Government; that, on the other hand, we could not remain indifferent to the position of the French shareholders, who had in a great measure furnished capital for the undertaking; that the balance-sheet of expenses and receipts of the Canal showed a considerable deficit to the prejudice of the Company; that if this state of things was prolonged, the capitalists who have opened a new route to navigation would only reap ruin in an undertaking so beneficial to the shipping of all countries; that such a result seemed to us as contrary to justice as to the general interest of navigation, inseparable from those of the company itself; that the French Government, therefore, flattered itself that the Cabinet of London would not think of taking any steps at Constantinople likely to compromise the very existence of the enterprise. Lord Granville agreed with me that it was to no one's interest for the Company to be ruined, but he avoided raising the question of principle. He confined himself to answering that if the opportunity of a change of tariff was recognized, England had no intention of rejecting any arrangement or proposal of such a nature; but that until those arrangements were made, the first table of tariffs was the only legal one, and that the Cabinet of London had been asked by Englishmen whether they ought to submit to the pretensions of the Company, and had advised them not to pay any dues except under protest and reserve.

"D'HARCOURT."

The French Charge d'Affaires at London to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

April 30th, 1873.

Monsieur le Comte,—At a visit which I have just paid to Lord Granville I drew his attention to the fact that it seemed to me an established fact that all the Powers recognized the exclusive competence of the Porte to decide the question, and that all desired to save the Company from ruin. I added that the discussion seemed to me to turn only upon the means of arriving at such a result, and I took care to allude to Sir H. Elliot's own opinion, in those of his despatches communicated to us. 'Certainly, answered Lord Granville, 'we do not ask anything better than to enable the Company to live, but on certain conditions; notably that the expenses of its working shall not eat up the best part of its revenue.' I hastened to remind him that the Company had already given the most satisfactory explanations on this point; but seeing that the Principal Secretary of State reverted to his argument, which I thought already completely refuted, I deemed it would not be opportune to press him further. He told me, moreover, that the matter was being treated as Constantinople; and, in fact, it seems to me that at present it would be advisable to negotiate with the Porte.

GAVARD.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs to the French Diplomatic Agents accredited to the Maritime Powers.

Versailles, Aug. 12, 1873.

Sir,—The Ottoman Government has made known by a letter of the Grand Vizier, of which you will find an official translation appended, his definite decision on the questions relative to the Suez Canal dues. . . As you will see, the opinion of the French Government may be summed up as follows. The principle of utilizable capacity being henceforth recognized, there are grounds for an international Commision to regulate the application of the Canal dues. The object of this Commission should be strictly limited to determining the mean affinity existing between the total capacity of ships attained by the Moorsom system and their utilizable capacity. During the sitting of this Commision the Suez Company would continue provisionally to apply the present plan of levying dues, which, according to its calculations, allows the utilizable net tonnage of steamers to be ascertained. I beg you to remit a copy of this note to the Foreign Minister of——, while expressing the wish that his Government should associate itself with the conclusions proposed in it.

BROGLIE.

The French Chargé d'Affaires at London to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, Sept. 1, 1873.

M. le Duc,—Lord Granville, in his reply to the note I transmitted him conformably with our Excellency's instructions, gives the Grand Vizier's letter an interpretation quite different to that resulting from the examination of which it was the object on the part of your Excellency. According to the British Government, the Suez Company has no right to levy other transit dues than those fixed on the basis of the net tonnage measured by the Moorsom system until the adoption of another system by the International Commission. I have remarked to Lord Granville, with whom I have just had an interview, that this interpretation did not seem to me consistent with the terms of the Grand Vizier's letter, which speaks, it is true, of the Moorsom system as that giving with most accuracy the utilizable capacity of ships, but does not exclude other measurements. Earl Granville replied that if indeed the intentions of the Ottoman Government in this respect were not clearly expressed in the note addressed to the Khedive, it was impossible for him, after the information he had received from Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, to question the correctness of the conclusion at which he had arrived. He added that, to avoid the difficulties which cannot fail to arise from the measure taken on the 1st of July last year, the French Government had an interest in inviting the Company to abandon that system, pending the decisions of the Commission. I could only make reservations as to the impression which the manner in which the London Cabinet regarded the question would produce at Versailles.

DUTREIL.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chargé d'Affaires at London.

Versailles Sept. 15, 1875.

Sir,—I see by Lord Granville's reply to your note of the 7th of August that the Cabinet of London, interpreting differently from us the terms of the Grand Vizier's letter, attributes an imperative character to what appears to us a simple opinion given by the Ottoman Porte. I, like you, am ignorant of the verbal declarations which Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople has received on this subject, but I have every reason to think there is a misconstruction. Not only, indeed, does the form of the Grand Vizier's letter not lend itself to the interpretation which Lord Granville considers correct, but it would be in entire contradiction to the principle of utilizable capacity which the same letter recognizes and lays down. The Porte declares that there can be no other legal basis of dues for the Suez Company than the useful tonnage. When it adds that, the net tonnage obtained by the Moorsom system appearing to be the nearest approximation to the available tonnage, the Company ought to take it provisionally as the basis of its dues, it evidently intends only to express a simple opinion, which it remits beforehand, in case of dispute, to the examination of an International Commission. How could it have been more positive, seeing that a considerable discrepancy exists between the net tonnage of vessels, measured by the English method, and their utilizable capacity, and when that method, tolerably known, compared with other methods, is one of those giving, from the point of view of useful tonnage, the results further removed from fact? You will succeed, I hope, in making Lord Granville see that under these circumstances it would be difficult for me to invite the Suez Company, even were I capable of exerting any influence on its decisions, to charge, till the end of the labours of the Commission, according to the net tonnage obtained by the Moorsom method, which for most ships is no other than that stated on their papers. Moreover, it seems to me that in the opinion of Her Britannic Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the task of the Commission should chiefly consist, on the Company returning to its old rates, in collecting its observations and in examining the conclusion to which they tend. I, for my part, think the Commission should solely set itself to determine the utilizable capacity of ships. It may in the course of its deliberations have occasion to ask the Company for explanations on the calculations which have led it to consider the official gross tonnage, but there, in my opinion, should stop its interference in the management of an enterprise which ought to preserve its entire independence.

BROGLIE.

The French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23, 1873.

M. le Duc,—I have been able to assure myself that the dispositions of the Russian Government towards the Suez Canal Company are unchanged, and that it persists in approving and supporting at Constantinople the various stand-points which have served as a basis to the instructions given to our Commissioner—viz:—1. That the task of the Commission should be strictly limited to the determination of the utilizable capacity of the ships passing through the Suez Canal, the question of tonnage not being generally applied at present, unless, at the utmost, consultatively. 2. That the Commissioners can only accept *ad referendum* the decisions of the Commission, the various Powers reserving the right of examining the solution proposed before it is put in operation. 3. That the task of the Commission does not imply the examination of the financial position and administrative acts of the Company, or the settlement of any plan of collection to be adopted during the period of the labours of the Commission, as any such settlement would naturally prejudge the very question submitted to its deliberations. 4. That the Commissioners cannot sanction any claim on the part of shipowners for sums collected in excess, as they assert, since the adoption of the new tariff of July 1, 1872. On these various points the Russian Government remains in entire accord with the French Cabinet.

General LE FLO.

The French Ambassador in England to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, April 18, 1874.

Monsieur le Duc,—In conformity with the instructions which you did me the honour to address to me, I informed the Earl of Derby of the advice which the French Government has thought fit to address to M. de Lesseps. I took care, however, not to conceal from the Principal Secretary of State to Her Majesty the regret which the refusal of adjournment demanded by the Chairman of the Suez Canal Company on the application of a new tariff had inspired us with, and I insisted on the advisability of causing moderate advice to be heard at Constantinople, as well as at Alexandria. Lord Derby testified the satisfaction which he felt at our being finally agreed in recommending the execution of Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Report of the Constantinople Commission to M. de Lesseps. He did not try to conceal from me the lively interest which he attaches to the matter, with which public opinion in England is much engaged. 'It is certain,' said he, 'that in the present state of things, if the dues are levied to the profit of a nearly exclusively French Company, they are yet for the

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most part raised from English shipping.' The feeling of this country and its Government with regard to the Suez Company are thus very naturally explained. The Principal Secretary of State to Her Majesty allowed me intentionally to guess his thoughts when he told me in the course of our interview, and from a purely personal point of view, that it would perhaps be desirable for the Maritime Powers to come to an understanding for the acquisition of the Canal. This hint, though expressed in very vague terms, struck me, because it completely corresponded to the feeling broached in all the English papers. By suggesting a plan which would honourably relieve the company, Lord Derby only gave his personal opinion on a project betrayed in a certain portion of the press by the scarcely concealed hope of profiting by the ruin of the company to buy the business at a low price. I only noticed Lord Derby's hint in a way sufficient to show him that I understood it, and I submit it to the appreciation of your Excellency.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

The French Ambassador in London to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, May 1, 1874.

Monsieur le Duc,—The Suez business continues to be the subject of conversation in the official world and of comments in the press. To-day I had occasion to talk on the subject with several persons, and notably with Mr. Disraeli. He spoke to me of a despatch which the Government had received from Egypt, and from which it results that M. de Lesseps, conforming to the decision of the Commission, consents to levy the dues according to the net tonnage on the Moorsom system, but, on the other hand, using the right which the concession confers upon the Company he gauges the ships to ascertain their capacity. The Prime Minister made no difficulty in admitting that the President of the Suez Company was acting with perfect legality. I remark a certain movement in public opinion since the last decision taken by M. de Lesseps has become known. It is generally admitted that it was not fair to cause a question affecting contradictory interests to be judged exclusively by the representatives of only one of these interests. Agree &c. LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

The French Ambassador in London to the Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, May 11, 1874.

Monsieur le Duc,—You have been good enough to confirm the language which I held to the Principal Secretary of State in reply to his hints relative to the possible purchase of the enterprise. Assured of your assent, I seized the first opportunity of insisting anew on the necessity of putting aside from our consideration a hypothesis which in no way corresponds with the present state of things. Lord Derby made no objection, but placing himself at another point of view, he spoke to me of the danger of letting the entrance to the Canal silt up. He told me that the English engineers had some uneasiness on this point, and asked me to tell him what we ourselves thought of it. I did not fail to point out to him that the best way of preventing the silting up of the Canal was to procure the company the means of maintaining and carrying on its works. I promised him, moreover, to inform you of the desire he had expressed to me. A question relative to the Suez affair will be put at the beginning of this week in the Upper House. It will, doubtless, afford the Principal Secretary of State an opportunity of giving explanations which I will not fail to transmit to your Excellency.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

The French Chargé d'Affaires in London to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, June 7, 1874.

Monsieur le Duc,—Lord Derby, replying to a question addressed to him by a member of the Upper House, made known at Friday's sitting the manner in which the Government regarded the Suez Canal affair from the stand-point of the guarantee of the interests of navigation and the rights of the shareholders. He first rendered full justice to the promoter of that great enterprise, to the perseverance and skill with which he prosecuted it and finally triumphed over the obstacles of all kinds thrown in his way. He recognized the priceless services which the piercing of the Canal renders to all the nations of Europe, and to England more than any other. He then challenged the assertion of the questioner who had alleged that the sudden interruption of the maritime intercourse between the West and East rested at the mercy of the will of a single man. He drew an argument from recent incidents to prove that the Canal was placed under the authority of the relations maintained with the Sultan by the European Powers. As regards the fresh difficulties which might arise, Lord Derby was pleased to set aside the anticipation of them. Not seeing what interest M. de Lesseps would have in provoking them, he declared that in any case he was ready to agree to any reasonable proposition destined to prevent the recurrence of the difficulties just arisen. He was careful to add immediately after this declaration, to guard against misconstruction, that he made no allusion to the proposition of purchase which had been put before the House, because to buy a thing there must be a seller, and he had not heard that the Company had made any offer to give up its rights. He said moreover that if he condemned as iniquitous the idea of despoiling the constructors of the Canal of their property against their will, he nevertheless set it aside as impracticable, because it could never obtain the unanimous consent of the European Powers. There remains, it is true, according to Lord Derby, the hypothesis of the Company itself offering the cession of its rights; but he pointed out that it seemed to him useless to examine such a proposition beforehand, and rather imprudent, when you want to buy a thing, to begin by declaring you cannot do without it. He concluded by saying, 'If a proposal to transfer the property in the Canal to an International Commission should be presented in such a manner, that all the Governments shared in its advantages on equal terms, I do not say it would not be right to consider such a proposal, but it has not been made, and I have no ground for thinking that it is to be made.' On this, as on several former occasions, Lord Derby simply repeated to the House the explanations he had already given in this private interview, and which the Embassy has reported to your Excellency. They show his whole idea—respect, above all, of the Company's rights and property, but a desire that it should be induced to cede them voluntarily to an International Commission.

CH. GAVARD.

The French Chargè d'Affaires in London to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, Nov. 20, 1875.

Monsieur le Duc,—According to the instructions received from your Excellency, I profited by the interview which I had this morning with Lord Derby to pass from the financial difficulties of Turkey to those of Egypt. The Principal Secretary of State told me that the Khedive was trying to mortgage his shares in the Suez Canal with the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. I then asked him if the question had not also been raised of selling their shares to the Société Generale. 'I do not conceal from you,' said he, 'that I should see serious inconvenience in such a course. You know what my opinion is respecting the French Company. It has run all the risks of the enterprise; all honour is due to it, and I would not dispute any of its claims to universal recognition. But, you see we are most interested in the Canal, since we use it more than all other nations put together. The maintenance of this thoroughfare has become a capital question for us. I should be very glad to see the time come when it would be possible to largely buy out the shareholders and replace the Company by a kind of Administration or Syndicate in which all the Maritime Powers would be represented. In any case we will do our utmost not to let an undertaking on which our chief interests depend be monopolized by foreigners. The guarantee resulting from the control of the Porte is now no longer sufficient If we lost that offered us by the participation of the Khedive we should be absolutely at the mercy of M. de Lesseps, to whom, however, I render all justice. The Company and the French shareholders already possess 110 millions out of the 200 which the capital of the shares represents. It is enough. After some words on the subject of the Suez Canal Company, I reverted to the mortgage loan, of which Lord Derby had spoken to me. He answered that he did not wish the Khedive to mortgage his shares, but that, after all, mortgaging them was not alienating them, and that they could always be recovered. In conclusion, he insisted on the bad effect which would be produced under present circumstances by the sale of the shares to a French company and at the same time on his desire to avoid reawakening old rivalries, which an action of this sort would be sure to provoke. GAVARD.

The French Ambassador in London to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, Nov. 27, 1875.

Monsieur le Duc,—I come from Lord Derby, to whom I expressed the desire which I felt of knowing from his own mouth what had decided England to buy the Khedive's shares in the Suez Company. This is the substance of Lord Derby's reply. "It was only at the beginning of the week that we knew the intentions and need of the Khedive to sell his shares. My wish, and I expressed it, was that he should keep them. But, on the one hand, he had urgent need of obtaining resources for repayments which admitted of no delay, and on the other hand, we knew that negotiations were going on between the Société Generale and the Egyptian Government for the acquisition of those same shares. Therefore, we had either to allow the scrip to pass into other hands or to buy it ourselves. I can assure you that we have acted solely with the intention of preventing a larger foreign influence from preponderating in a matter so important to us. We have the greatest consideration for M. de Lesseps. We acknowledge that instead of opposing him in his great work, we should have done better to associate ourselves with him. I deny, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, any intention of predominating in the deliberations of the Company, or of abusing our recent acquisition to force its decisions. What we have done is purely defensive. I do not think, moreover, that the Government and English subjects are proprietors of the majority of shares. I said some time ago in the House of Lords that I would not oppose an arrangement which would place the Suez Canal under the management of an international syndicate. I will not propose this, but I in no way withdraw my words.'

D'HARCOURT.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"—Dec. 4.

THE CHEAPEST MODE OF LIVING.—On Flats.

MOTTO FOR HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.—"One down, t' other come on!"

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BRITONS AND TURKS.—The one pays his debts like a man, the other like a Not-a-man!

A PRETTY PASS.

Mr. Punch's cook has actually declined to clean the steps during Christmas week, on the ground that she will be too much absorbed in "the affairs of Turkey!"

TO A HOST OF CORRESPONDENTS.

You are all wrong. The Khedive's act in selling to England his shares in the Canal is one of self-preservation—in fact the reverse of Suez-cidal.

LATEST FROM THE SHIRES.

Shorthorn. "You ail from 'Arboro', Cap'n, doan't 'ee?"

Melton Exquisite. "No; I Ale from Burton, and"—(aside)—"shouldn't mind a glass now!"

BLANK FIRING.

Ancient Sportsman (whose sight is not what it used to be). "Pick'em up, James, pick'em up! Why don't you pick'em up?"

Veteran Keeper. "Cause there bean't 'any down, my Lord!"

FASHIONABLE COMPLAINT.

Young Groom. "So your Gov'nor's out again! Been amiss, I heard."

Old Groom. "Well, the doctor said as there wasn't much the matter, but he might call it a 'Bronkital Affectation.' If it were you or me, Jim, I daresay we should call it a cold."

THE JUDICATURE ACTS.

Messrs. Butterwell have sent for our revision the proof sheets of a work on these Acts by Mr. J. C. Day, Q. C., and Mr. A. G. Marten, Q. C. The learned editors indulge in so many adverse criticisms on the Act, that we would suggest, as a title for their treatise, "Day and Marten's Blacking."

NICOTIANA.

Edith. "I'm astonished, Arthur, that you can sit here this lovely afternoon, doing nothing but that horrid smoking?"

Arthur. "If you'd been working hard all morning you'd be glad to sit quiet."

Edith. "And what have you been doing, pray?"

Arthur. "Why, I've been walking all round the Fields, picking up Crow's Feathers to clean my Pipe with!"

MONEY'S WORTH FOR THE MONEY.

"Egyptian Government sold to English Government Suez Canal shares for £4,000,000 sterling. Minister is authorised to draw on Rothschild at sight."—*Friday's Telegram.*

As our Indian door-key we mean to hold fast,
  Britannia's will she has now found a way for;
On our shop-keeping instincts contempt let them cast,
  But who'll take what we've forked out four millions
    to pay for?

Such a sum if it suit John Bull's int'rest to pay,
  It is clear it suits Egypt's 'cute Chief to receive.
Now Khedive upon Rothschild may draw any day,
  We must take care that nobody draws on Khedive.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR HIM?

Advertisers are not seldom prone to blowing their own trumpets, but the following is rather an exception to the rule:—

A bachelor, elderly and somewhat infirm, having a moderate acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, and who is likewise expert with a weeding hoe, seeks a home and employment. A bracing air and easy access to the services of the Church indispensable.—Address, &c.

A smattering of classics, and some little skill in hoeing, can hardly be regarded as extraordinary acquirements; and we therefore cannot wonder that the advertiser makes no claim for any salary, but contents himself with seeking for employment and a home. Perhaps he hopes to vary the monotony of hoeing by digging out Greek roots: but these could little help him in the matter of his maintenance, and he quite forgets to mention his necessity for food. However bracing it may be, he can hardly live on air; nor, except as mental nutriment, can he expect to get much food by frequently attending the service of the Church.

SONGS FOR THE NAVY.

The acute faculties of Mr. Punch enable him, without going into the gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral, to detect even a whisper. It has been whispered that as a last resource, the Authorities of the Admiralty have determined to resuscitate the spirit which is generally supposed to have animated our seamen in the days of Nelson by circulating a choice collection of songs throughout the Navy. There being no *Dibbin* among us, the productions of various authors, from Shakspeare downwards, will be selected for the occasion, and will include,—

"Full Fathom Five," "Down Among the Dead Men," "On Yonder Rock Reclining." "Come Unto these Yellow Sands," "Poor Jack," "How Little Do the Landsmen Know," "Down, Derry, Down," "Man the Life-boat," and many others of an equally lively character.

It is also proposed to alter some of our nursery rhymes for the education of our future sailors. As a specimen of what may be done in that way, Mr. Punch is enabled to publish the following:—

When we're built up, up, up!
  Then we go down, down, down!
Sometimes stern first, sometimes forward,—
  But soon we'll be round, round, round!

Enough has been said to give the reader some idea of the interesting scheme which is in contemplation. and to rouse the inventive faculties of those who would wish to aid in the great work. All Mr. Punch can suggest at present is that something might be made out of the "Last Lines" of poor Thomas Ingoldsby, altered to

"As I lay a synkynge, a synkynge, a synkynge!"

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœpathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which on other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.